



Last week this man
robbed you
on nation-wide TV

Alberta's
biggest
sell-out

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**Native women
denied
Native rights**

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**Alberta
Safeway Boycott
Begun**

**Picketing action
in support of
farmworkers**

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Is Legion brass near defeat?

It was April when Local 579 of the Beverage Dispensers Union went out on strike against the Strathcona Legion, and five months later they are still manning the picket line under the fluctuating rumor that the strike is coming to an end.

The rumor started last Monday over the radio, with a report that the provincial government was going to call for arbitration, however the strikers took the news with cynicism.

Wednesday of this week the rumor was still going around, but members of Local 579 dispelled it quickly.

Mr. Tomlinson, bargaining agent for the union, stated in a phone call that the Legion elections were also coming up this week, and the present President is running against a pro-labor candidate so the rumor seems not to be founded in truth but in the offices of the management of the Scona Legion.

A total of four people are allowed to picket the legion, however, the picketers have decreased from 14 volunteers, five months ago to nine now. There are two on morning, two on afternoon and four on night shift.

Morale is extremely high according to the people on the line. They have been getting very good strike pay, support from various provincial unions (in B.C., Ontario and Manitoba) and overwhelming local union support.

O'Keefe's Brewery threw two victory parties, one for the legion strikers, and then one for both the Legion and the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) when the Royal Alex workers were out on strike. Many of the Scona strikers have been given some part-time jobs to help them support their families and to supplement their strike pay by the Montgomery Legion (which has negotiated a separate contract with their beverage workers).

However it's not the pay that the strikers want from the Scona, it's the security of the Union contract. The

Legion is an unstable business, it has too many managerial changes which, without the Union, would mean a constant turnover in Beverage workers also.

One picketer has had seven different managers in the last 12 years. However those on the line are also waiting to see who will win in this upcoming election for new executive of the Scona.

Meanwhile, off the picket line, the Union is hoping that pressure from the labour council and the Alberta Federation of Labour will force the Alberta government to not only make last week's rumor of arbitration come true, but also lay charges of unfair labour practice against the Legion management.

However they are waiting for a hearing with the Labour Relations Board which seems to have been shuffled aside and not yet come up.

But all in all despite high morale of the nine picketers and their families, and the fact that the strike pay is sufficient, it has still been five months.

They want to go back to work, and with fall and the winter coming up quickly they want this strike settled.

Strikes are an immediate form of action against the management, they shouldn't have to stretch this long. Said one picketer, "we're too small and it makes no sense, the legion holding out; it's just the president and he's as anti-union, anti-workers as you can get."

"Back before the strike we used to get 100 to 150 people for lunch, now they only get 35; it's hurting them bad. But the president who forced us to strike just doesn't want to settle, and he's driving the legion under."

The strike could be wrapped up any time now, particularly if people not only refuse to go to the Scona but help the union picket as they need supporters, particularly on the line. If you have some time and wish to help, phone the Beverage Dispensers Union at 422-5241. They'll be glad to hear from you.

Chilean 'democrats' divided over junta

SANTIAGO (CUP) -- Supporters of President Allende here indicate the opposition Christian Democrats are divided in their support of the recent military coup.

Former Chilean President, Eduardo Frei, one of the leaders of the Christian Democrats, said in a statement issued recently by the military junta, his party supported those who took power in the military coup.

But sources in Santiago say the Christian Democrats leadership is split on the issue. The man who ran against Allende in the last election, Radimiro Tomic, and one other leading Christ-

ian Democrat have apparently struggled out of Chile a statement repudiating the junta.

Sources also say that the coup's death toll was more than 5,000 -- far more than the 500 figure given by the junta. A doctor in Santiago said there were 5,000 dead in his area alone.

The junta bombed at least two factories the workers were occupying and are holding tens of thousands of prisoners in sports stadiums. Hundreds of exiles are leaving Chile.

Five Nobel peace prize winners held a press conference in New York today, September 18, to denounce the Chilean junta.

Local Chile committee calls for letter campaign

The Edmonton Committee to Defend Chilean Democracy is pressing its letter and telegram campaign this week.

The committee is urging all concerned people to write personal letters to Mitchell Sharp, Canada's Minister for External Affairs, urging Canada to refuse to recognize the illegal junta in Chile and calling on Canada to bring the entire affair, including the involvement of various sectors in the United States in the coup, onto the floor of the United Nations.

A spokesman for the committee observed that there are growing signs that the Liberal government in Ottawa is preparing to recognize the junta in the very near future.

"This must not be allowed to happen," said the spokesman. "But the only way to prevent it is by having as many people as possible write to Mr. Sharp voicing their concern and demanding that Canada refuse to recognize the junta."

He further observed that letter campaigns of this type are usually effective at least in bringing the matter to parliament's attention and, also, in many cases persuading the mandarins in Ottawa which way the wind is blowing way out here in Alberta.

The committee is also currently engaged in establishing contacts across North America, especially in Canada. For instance, the Students' Union and university newspaper (The Carillon) at the University of Saskatchewan in Regina have established a bank account to collect money to be funnelled into the resistance movement in Chile.

The committee is planning further meetings this week and will probably announce the time and place for a general meeting of all concerned by next Monday.

Those interested in working with the committee or just finding out more about it are asked to contact Mrs. Betty Mardiros at 439-0445.



photo by Terry Malanchuk

Striking workers picket the Strathcona Legion building.

Temporary govt. workers are bitter

Among the thousands of employees of the Alberta government that have been working without a contract for the past nine months, the lot of temporary workers may be the worst.

Legally, he is not a member of the Civil Servants' Association, the principle bargaining representative for government workers, although the Association represents the 'temporaries' at the negotiation table.

Some workers complain that they don't know where they stand regarding their contracts and feel as if they're constantly in the dark.

Although they are classified as

'temporaries', labourers on road construction crews work 58 hours a week - 10 months a year. Their gross pay ranges from \$3.11 to \$3.48 an hour, and they cannot receive overtime. After deductions for income tax, Canada pension, and unemployment insurance their net pay drops to \$2.31 or \$2.68 an hour.

One fellow who has been a road construction foreman for 7 years is still classified as temporary as is another who has been with the crews for 15 years.

"They're scared to speak up because they're scared of losing their jobs," said one worker.

Write a letter!

The Edmonton Committee to Defend Chilean Democracy is urging all concerned citizens to write personal letters to Mitchell Sharp, David Lewis, and their own local MP expressing their personal outrage at the events that have transpired in the last two weeks in Chile and demanding that Canada refuse to recognize the military junta as the legitimate government of Chile under any conditions.

Individual letters of this kind are the most effective; they are read and answered. However, if you are unable to write your own letter, at least fill out and mail the form provided below. As with personal letters, no postage is required because mail of this sort falls under the blanket of parliamentary mailing privileges.

• • • • • (cut on dotted line) • • • • •

To: Mitchell Sharp, Minister of External Affairs, House of Commons, Ottawa

Dear Mr. Sharp:

I wish to express my indignation with the recent events in Chile, and to call upon the Canadian government to protest these events in the strongest possible ways, both at the United Nations and in the general arena of international debate and public opinion.

Further, I wish to strongly condemn any consideration the Canadian government may be giving to possibly recognizing the illegal junta as the rightful government of Chile. I could not support such a blatant betrayal of the Chilean people under any conditions.

Signed: _____

• • • • • (cut on dotted line) • • • • •

Workers fight bosses & labour fakirs

Port Alberni, B. C. (CUP) -- The Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada, PPWC, here and in neighbouring McMillan Bloedel mills has taken on both the company and the established union, the United Paperworkers International Union, UPIU, in their struggle for a better deal for Canadian pulp and paper workers.

The PPWC is a newly organized, nationalist union dedicated not only to breaking the stranglehold of the American based unions on Canadian pulp mill workers, but also to reaffirming the principle that union executives should be working people.

The Canadian union fought long and hard and finally ousted the American union at Harmac, B. C. but lost in efforts to take over the Port Alberni and Powell River mill's representation.

The PPWC ties its executive closely with the people they represent. Executives of the PPWC locals cannot hold office longer than five years, and they do not lose their job seniority when they return to work in the mills. This permits them to return to a mill job at the same rate of pay they were making when they took office.

The UPIU requires full time executives to start from the bottom again if they go back to mill work, since they have no seniority maintenance agreements with the company. They also don't limit the number of years an officer can keep a position. This means that full time executives tend to remain just that. The PPWC says this causes them to lose touch with the workers.

Both the UPIU and McMillan Bloedel have labelled the PPWC communists and malcontents in an effort to discredit the Canadian union and prevent it from gaining a foothold.

The real fight began after the PPWC gained certification at Harmac in 1969. Then, the provincial government's Labour Relations Board raised the percentage of members required to gain certification from 55 to 65 per cent, making it more difficult for a new union to oust an established one.

Last summer, eight executives of the PPWC local at Harmac were fired for encouraging their members to engage in what the company termed an illegal strike. When the previous contract expired on June 30th, Harmac workers took legal job action, such as work to rule tactics, to persuade the company that the union would have the backing of the workers in the upcoming contract negotiations. The company then charged 294 workers, about 1/3 of the Harmac work force with illegally slowing down the operations.

When the union found out that so many workers were being charged, union executives organized informational picket lines at the plant to advise workers of their right to defend themselves before the Labour Relations Board. The company said the picket line constituted an illegal strike and fired eight executives of the local.

The Labour Relations Board and the B. C. Supreme Court agreed the strike was illegal but refused to grant the company an injunction because the strike would soon become legal.

The American based UPIU also attempted to undermine the position of the workers. When contract negotiations began at Port Alberni last June, UPIU executives advised their members they would not accept the eight and one half percent increase the company was

offering. Mill workers voted to demand ten and one half per cent.

that the PPWC, who were demanding ten and one half percent, would fit the radical, militant image both the company and the UPIU wanted to promote. McMillan Bloedel was probably not surprised that the Harmac workers walked out in support of their fired union leaders. But the company is willing to take such risks to get rid of the PPWC. This gamble does not hurt the company at Harmac as it would at the other mills. Harmac produces only pulp and lumber, not newsprint, which is the bread and butter of the McMillan Bloedel mill production.

But the PPWC will not be intimidated by either the company or the American union and the workers' dissatisfaction is increasing. Of the 700 work stoppages in McMillan Bloedel mills last year, only two were legal. More illegal stoppages occurred where the PPWC is strong. The wildcat strike at Port Alberni is evidence that workers feel the American union is not acting in their best interest.



offering. Mill workers voted to demand ten and one half per cent.

But, ten days later, the union reneged. They told the workers that publishers were down to a 30 day supply of newsprint, so the union could not, in good conscience, strike and they would have to accept the offer the workers had voted not to accept.

Workers at the Powell River mill accepted the contract; Port Alberni workers did not. When the total vote came out in favour of the contract, Port Alberni workers staged a wildcat strike. Union members felt they had been sold out by the executive and the union and the company were acting in collusion.

Some union members feel the UPIU accepted the 'sweetheart' contract so

Marie Marule, says she and another Brotherhood employee negotiated the grant with Indian Affairs assistant deputy minister, John Ciaccia.

Marule says she told Ciaccia the purpose of the grant "but he didn't seem too interested at that time."

Ciaccia and his boss seemed interested after the NYA occupied their offices. On CBC radio recently, Ciaccia tried to discredit native youth leaders by saying they are "people who visit East Germany and other communist countries."

Art Manuel says that the NYA didn't really care whether or not East Berlin is communist controlled. "It was a festival for youth from all parts of the world. It gave us a chance to demonstrate our culture and to learn about other cultures."

The government is continuing a publicity campaign against native people who attempt to organize and confront the government.

During the August 30 occupation, some confidential files were taken from the Indian Affairs deputy minister's office. Chretien has publicly accused organizers of the occupation with taking the files and has cut off all funding to the NYA. One of the conditions on which funding will be resumed is the return of the files.

Manuel thinks it is unethical for a government minister to accuse individuals of a crime before charges are laid. He says the RCMP may not even suspect the

NYA of the theft. "They didn't even search us when we left the building and they knew then that the files were missing."

Native youth rips off Feds?

OTTAWA (CUP) -- When about 200 young native people occupied Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development offices here August 30 and refused to let department officials enter, Jean Chretien, the department's cabinet minister, told the press that the occupiers did not have any genuine grievances but were just trying to get more federal funds.

Chretien later tried to discredit the Native Youth Association (NYA), the group who organized the occupation, by accusing them of mis-management of government funds. Chretien said his department had authorized funds for a native youth conference in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario but the NYA cancelled the conference and used the funds to fly to "communist-controlled" East Germany.

NYA and National Indian Brotherhood officials say Chretien is at least mistaken, if not lying.

The Sault Ste. Marie conference was called so that native youth leaders could talk to government officials and the NYA received government funding to cover delegates' travel expenses. But when the Indian Affairs department declined an invitation to attend, the conference was cancelled.

The money granted for this conference was then used to fly native youth representatives to Ottawa for an organizational meeting.

NYA representatives did use government money to go to East Berlin to attend the World Youth Festival. But NYA President, Art Manuel says that Indian Affairs department gave his association \$3,000 specifically for this purpose. Manuel says that this grant was negotiated by the National Indian Brotherhood. Indian Brotherhood executive dir-

U of T fails to teach

TORONTO (CUP) -- A University of Toronto report has been condemned for "its failure to ensure that teaching is made a priority in the university."

U of T student council president John Anderson was objecting to the report's recommendation for continued and exclusive faculty control of academic appointment.

Because eight of the eleven members of the Forster task force were professors, Anderson said "it is not surprising that the majority report recommends continued exclusive faculty control over individual staffing - hiring, firing, promotion and tenure."

Anderson said academic appointment and promotion decisions are presently based more on research than teaching ability and "this has encouraged faculty to divert their efforts away from the improvement of their teaching abilities in general, and from careful preparation of their lecture material. These facts were underlined by the firing last year of three professors in mathematics - professors acknowledged as excellent teachers."

Boycott Grapes



**Mitchell Sharp,
Minister of External Affairs,
House of Commons,
Ottawa**

Safeway monopoly charge dropped

CALGARY (CUP) - The Supreme Court of Alberta has dropped charges against Safeway Canada Ltd. of monopoly practices in the retail food industry in Calgary and Edmonton.

The decision was reached as a compromise between government prosecutors and the company. Safeway had been charged with monopoly practices in the two cities from 1965 to 1972.

Counsel for Safeway told the court the company was accepting the order without pleading guilty or being found guilty.

The court order will prevent Safeway from continuing its "market-saturating advertising" and prohibit it from making leases that prevent competitors from opening stores in Safeway's vicinity.

Safeway will not be allowed to expand any of its grocery stores in either city for three and one half years and, during this time, will be allowed to open only one new store in each city. The following year it will be allowed to open two stores in each city.

For the next six years, Safeway

must charge uniform prices in all its stores.

Canada Safeway operates more grocery in the two Alberta cities than all of its competitors combined. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of the American Safeway company which is the second largest supermarket chain in the United States.

It is the largest food store chain in western Canada with 91 stores in British Columbia and 154 on the prairies. There are a total of 201 supermarkets in British Columbia and 248 on the prairies.

When Safeway negotiated a contract for a new store in a shopping centre, it demanded the right to restrict the amount of space other shopping tenants could use to sell food. Outside of shopping centres, it negotiated leases that prevented the owner from renting in any other premises, within Safeway's area, to other food retailers.

A 1968 study indicated that Safeway stores in low-income areas of Edmonton charged higher prices than stores in wealthier districts.



photo by Gunther Ruppel

Safeway boycott underway

by the Safeway Boycott Committee

The Safeway Boycott in Alberta was kicked off September 22 in Edmonton after a brief funeral service for that industrious little red hen, the free market of competition.

She died some time ago, no longer able to scratch out the best of all possible worlds. Only a huge, bony claw was found, leading some to speculate that there never was a little red hen, no industrious and fair little heart, only a claw.

Her obituary was found in report on the North American food industry in the *Financial Post*, February 17, 1973.

In Canada the large independent (more than \$200 million annual sales) and corporate chains account for 18% of the total number of food stores, but their share of the food dollar is a disproportionate 77%.

The immense profiteering through price-fixing being conducted by these large corporations has long been an established fact. The Royal Commis-

sion of Price Spreads in Food Products (1959) noted that "as there is little variation in the total cost of a basket of food products in any given area."

"This process of price-fixing was described as "price leadership" by the Dooley Study which was commissioned by the Batten Royal Commission on Consumer Problems and Inflation (1968). Dooley maintained that one dominant company will set the prices in one region and that all other companies follow. On the prairies the price setter is Safeway.

Canada Safeway Limited is wholly owned by Safeway Stores Inc. of Oakland California, second largest retail food chain in the United States and the largest west of the Mississippi. Canada Safeway operates 263 retail grocery stores from the head of the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean, and also in the Toronto area. There are 35 retail Safeway grocery stores in Edmonton and 39 in Calgary.

From 1968 to 1971, Canada Safeway's annual profits climbed from \$12 million to \$15 million, a 25% increase.

In 1972, Canada Safeway's profits jumped to \$21.2 million, an increase in one year of 42%.

Picket Safeway Support the Safeway Boycott

Come to 11047 - 89 Ave. at 12 noon Saturday.
For further information phone 433 - 2808.

Safeway is the largest newspaper advertiser in the food industry in Western Canada. On over 2 1/2 Journal pages a week, the message is repeated: "Since we're neighbors, let's be friends" Safeway is so big it has a store in Edmonton near you, no matter who you are, Safeway has become so big that the Supreme Court considered before it the question "Can Safeway by being a neighbor to most everyone, be a friend to its neighbors?" On September 17, 1973 in Calgary, Mr. Justice Moore issued an order restricting the further growth of Canada Safeway in Edmonton and Calgary.

The original charge against this friendly giant was laid under the Combines Investigation Act and was for operating a monopoly. However Safeway, a multinational American corporation, has proved to be too big to be fully dealt with by the Supreme Court. Crown Counsel T. J. McCaffery said that if monopoly charges had been prosecuted, it would have meant calling about 800 witnesses and the introduction of between 9,000 and 10,000 documents.

The charges were dropped and replaced by the restraining order since "the preliminary inquiry, trial and likely appeals would be of abnormal duration". After the restraining order, in what is at the very least some amazing double talk, both Crown prosecutor and defence attorney say that Safeway is innocent on the monopoly charge.

Derek Cook of the Edmonton Boycott Kraft Committee may have given the real answer after meeting with the Provincial Cabinet to discuss the Kraft

Boycott. He referred to a statement made by the Honorable Fred Peacock, Minister of Industry Trade and Commerce for the Province of Alberta. "The Minister showed his true colors. He commented that the multinational corporations were too large to be controlled by government. Government may only protect us from some of the most harmful effects".

Professor Charles Nunn, an Economics professor at the University of Alberta, thought it naive to assume that the restraining order would ensure the appearance of truly competitive conduct in the Alberta retail food industry. Professor Nunn pointed out that the court order as well only applies in Edmonton and Calgary, and not in the rest of Alberta or Western Canada in general, the area the charges originally named.

The retail food industry is already drastically over-expanded, oligopolistic, and physically saturated by Safeway. To stop Safeway at where it is today is to allow it to continue to wield enormous power. Safeway has the power to dictate both price and conditions of sale in a system that, as most politicians and other sleepy people cheer, is run by the incentive to turn the largest possible private profit.

Over the last year and longer, food price increases have led the runaway price spiral. By leaving intact the root of the oligopoly structure itself, the restraining order is another example of legal tokenism. It offers no good reason for hope that the total market won't now gouge even more through greater direct collusion, with Safeway's price leadership umbrella pointing the way.



photo by Joe Mochulski

Why boycott Safeway?

To support farmworkers

by the Safeway Boycott Committee

When we understand Safeway's concentrated power we can begin to comprehend the tremendous exploitation that occurs on the large fruit and vegetable ranches of California, that supply so much of Safeway's produce.

The workers on these ranches are Mexican-American and Filipino. They are not covered by American labour legislation and are treated as little more than chattel by the large growers, who themselves completely control the local county governments, including police, the courts, schools, health and welfare. By obtaining cheap supplies from exploited farm labour, policed by racist growers, Safeway profits expand. The social costs born by farmworkers are appalling, tainting with exploitation that slick, convenient Safeway store nearest you.

Though the average life expectancy in the U.S. is 70 years, for farmworkers it is 49 years. One quarter of all farmworkers are children under the age of 14. The infant mortality rate is 125% greater than the national average. The influenza and pneumonia rate is 200% higher than the national average. The accident rate is 300% higher. Pesticides have poisoned more than 75,000 workers. Health care expenses for migrant workers averaged less than \$10.00 per person.

The farmworkers have organized their own union, the United Farm Workers of America, led by Cesar Chavez. Three years ago, after a long strike and an effective international boycott of grapes, contracts guaranteeing some improvements were signed with the growers.

But when the United Farm Workers attempted to win these same improvements for workers in the lettuce fields, the growers countered by signing a contract with the Teamsters Union. This union did nothing to improve the working condition of the farm workers. It was only a deal to try to keep the UFW out of the fields and a deal to enrich Teamster coffers. The UFW appealed to the public to boycott head lettuce as their only means of combatting the growers.

When the UFW contracts with the grape growers expired this spring, the grape growers also signed contracts with the Teamsters. The farmworkers went on strike and set up picket lines.

In August the UFW called off their picketing. Too many farmworkers were being beaten on the picket lines by Teamsters and sheriff's deputies. Two had been killed, one by a sniper and one from a beating by a deputy sheriff. Once again the UFW must rely on a boycott of grapes to win their fight with the growers. And the boycott of head lettuce continues as well.

There is one organization that can win an early victory for the boycott. That is Safeway. Safeway is the largest purchaser of head lettuce and the largest purchaser of table grapes. But Safeway has announced that it will not support the boycott.

Not surprising. Safeway and its directors own and control some of the largest growers including J. G. Boswell Co. (Boswell is a Safeway director) which operates Boston Ranch, Crockett-Gamboldy, Tulare Lake Land Co. and Miller and Lux, and Kern County Land Co.

Why boycott Safeway?

To support Canadian farmers

by the Safeway Boycott Committee

Safeway continues to ignore the National Farmers Union (NFU) which has requested a boycott of all Kraft products, and the Edmonton Labour Council, which has announced its support for the Kraft boycott.

In fact, Kraft is one of the dominant names on the Safeway shelves.

In 1971, Kraft's net profits rose to more than \$91 million, three times those of the next largest food corporation. In the last three years 45 independent and co-op cheese factories closed in Canada while Kraft's control of the Canadian cheese industry grew to more than 80%.

Meanwhile, between 1968 and 1971, total farm income declined by \$137 million. The average farmer's income, in other words, dropped 8%. Among the hardest hit were the dairy farmers. In Ontario alone one third of them were put out of business between 1966 and 1971.

Farmers increasingly regard Kraft as one of their biggest enemies, a fact best explained by an incident that oc-

curred last year. Ontario dairy farmers had won agreement from the Ontario Milk Marketing Board for a raise of 57 cents for each hundredweight of milk they produced. But the biggest buyer, Kraft, refused to pay the higher price, and so the raise was cut to 35 cents.

Retail milk prices in Ontario were then raised by three cents a quart. A quart is two pounds of milk. So for every hundredweight, the increased price brought the corporate dairies \$1.50. The consumer was stuck with a higher price, the farmer was stuck with the blame and got 35 cents a hundredweight (insufficient to meet higher costs), and the corporations (notably Kraft) picked up a profit of \$1.15 per hundredweight.

Kraft refuses to recognize the National Farmers Union and to deal with the farmers collectively. The farmers are left with only weapon to use against Kraft: a boycott of all Kraft products.

At least one supermarket chain in Canada (Steinberg's, an Eastern chain) has co-operated with the Kraft boycott. Safeway has refused and remains the largest purchaser of Kraft products.

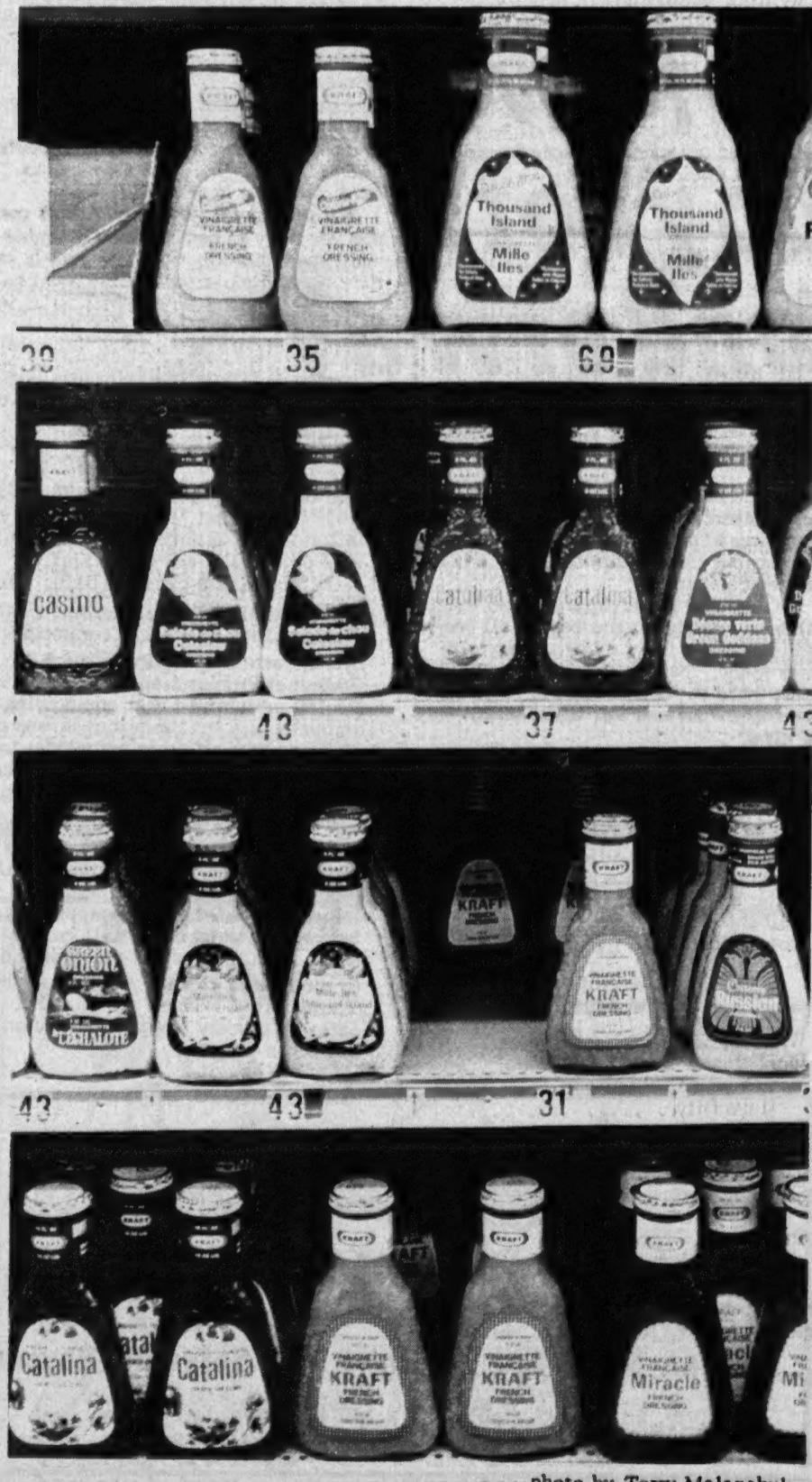


photo by Terry Malanchuk

Why boycott Safeway?

To support Canadian workers

by the Safeway Boycott Committee

Workers at the Dare Cookie Factory in Kitchener, Ontario have been on strike for more than a year.

In that year they've had to fight the company, strikebreakers, the courts, the police--and Safeway.

The union struck for equal pay increases for men and women. The company refused to give an equal raise to women and hired a professional strike-breaking firm. Several picketers were injured when the scabs drove tractor-trailer trucks through the picket lines.

Management also got an injunction from the courts to limit picketing and a number of strikers were arrested for obstructing police who were assisting strikebreakers entering the Dare plant.

The strike continues, but the Dare boycott has become the union's biggest threat to the company. Meanwhile Safeway remains one of Dare's biggest, and most loyal companies.

In Edmonton, for instance, some of Dare's distribution is handled by Mac-Donald's Consolidated, a wholly owned subsidiary of Canada Safeway.



65

photo by Terry Malanchuk

Laws support Safeway, not food co-ops

The Edmonton food co-op movement, its numbers steadily growing, wants to provide a real alternative to high food prices and the present monopoly situation of the retail food industry in Edmonton.

But they are being hampered by provincial government laws.

A retail business licence is needed to buy from wholesalers in Alberta, (one of the main sources of food the co-ops have - though not the best).

One of the reasons given for this by the Business and Trades Licensing Bureau was that this is supposed to protect the little guy, helping his small business survive, and not having people by-pass him to the wholesalers.

Why are living costs rising so rapidly?

A forum to discuss the causes of inflation will be held Wednesday, Sept. 26, 8:00 pm. Opinions will be given by a farmer, a trade unionist, a welfare recipient, a housewife, and a representative from the Consumer's Association of Canada.

The meeting, sponsored by the Canadian Congress of Women, will be at Eastglen Composite High School.

This seems acceptable until one stops to think of the effectiveness of this law.

Safeway has just been convicted of charges of having a monopoly situation of the retail food industry in Edmonton and Calgary. Only a few minimal restrictions were laid down by the courts, and those only effect the next two or three years. The remaining small stores continue to find it almost impossible to compete with Safeway prices, which are lower because of its size.

Food co-ops, by cutting out the storefront expenses suffered by small groceries want to provide better and cheaper food than controlling interests like Safeway. They want people to have more say in what they eat.

But provincial government laws make this illegal. In both British Columbia and Saskatchewan, co-operatives have the same rights as businesses, and can buy directly from wholesalers. Not so in Alberta.

Food co-ops contacted in Regina and B.C. found the situation unbelievable, and have agreed to help the food co-ops here by providing useful information and perhaps food shipments from out of province, if it can be worked out.

Meanwhile, the legal aspects of food co-operatives in Alberta are still being researched by food co-op members in Edmonton. The provincial government is being asked for clarification of the laws and how they apply to food co-ops.

A person from student legal aid is assisting in looking for loopholes in the present laws.

Saskatchewan co-ops have been contacted to see how their laws could be applied in Alberta.

To bring these and other actions together, the co-ops are trying to get at least two or three people from each co-op together to start researching and organizing the different aspects that have to be looked into.

Some would cover the legal side - contacting lawyers and government officials, finding out not just one, but several possible ways the co-ops could operate legally within Alberta.

Two or three people would look into how the co-ops and collectives should be organized around order and distribution of food - working out procedures, newsletters, order forms, and drawing ideas from other food co-ops across Canada.

Still others could start searching for different sources to buy food from. Who is cheaper? What are the alternatives to wholesalers in Alberta? Which producers could be bought from directly?

It is planned that these people should meet about twice a week, exchanging information and tying ideas together. The people working in this central group would in turn keep the members of their own co-ops informed as to the progress being made and present suggestions for the co-operatives to think about, and decide upon.

The purpose is to achieve better communications and organization among the food co-operatives.

People interested in participating in such a group, whether a co-op member or not, should contact Jill Konkin at 439-6783, David Stott at 426-0635, or Ann Harvey at 433-5041.

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co-op news

SCONA CO-OP

After splitting successfully into neighborhood groups (collectives) last week, the first collective will take its turn with ordering and distributing responsibilities this Friday.

Fresh produce is now available through the co-op - a welcome addition. And it is hoped that by next week meat will be available to the membership.

"That way we can get all our food at one place," commented two co-op members.

People interested in joining the food co-op are welcome to come around to Garneau United Church (84th Avenue and 112th Street) this Friday around 6:00pm.

MICHENER PARK CO-OP

The Michener Park food co-op is still planning to have a reorganizational meeting for its members this week, but the exact time and place of the meeting is not yet confirmed. For more information phone Patty Hartnegal at 434-7321.

SACK

Things are finally coming together for SACK. Old debts are slowly being collected, and money from the provincial government for vouchers is finally coming through. Also, it looks like SACK could be getting a loan from the Boyle Street Co-op.

SACK has applied for both LIP and PEP grants, and the situation looks hopeful.

So, SACK will be open again for food orders as of today.

INCREDIBLE EDIBLES

Incredible Edibles held a re-organizational meeting last Thursday to discuss the formation of neighborhood groups (collectives) within the co-op.

A collective is made up of several households (as few as five or up to twenty or more).

When you join a collective, you are with a group of people in your area of the city who are working together to get their food. Collectives are the working units of the co-op.

Aside from the weekly job of picking up the food at the co-op distribution centre and delivering it to the depot house in the neighborhood, each collective also has to take a turn at running the co-op.

This includes compiling all the collectives' order forms into one co-op master order form, ordering and receiving the food from producers and wholesalers, and dividing the orders for other collectives to pick up.

Because the workload is shared and rotated, it calls for relatively little individual time. And the more people become familiar with the jobs the more efficient it becomes.

The Incredible Edibles meeting decided to hold ballots during this week, to find out the feelings of people - whether they were for the neighborhood group idea or wanted a system where just certain individuals were called upon to do the work.

A meeting will be held for members and all interested people at St. George's Anglican Church at 7:00pm Thursday September 27. The results of the ballots will be weighed and re-organized begun.

Workman's Compensation Board payments are

In 1946, John Lubchynski was 24 years old. He worked as a coal miner in Mercoal, Alberta. He was strong. Working on a contract basis, he earned \$35 a day.

Mercoal is now dead, but John Lubchynski is alive in a hospital bed.

In 1946, John Lubchynski suffered a broken leg in a mining accident. Six years later, in 1952, he was crushed by an underground coal car. He has not worked since.

On January 24, 1970, he wrote the Alberta Ombudsman, enclosing copies of his communications with the Workman's Compensation Board. The letter is lengthy, however, it is worth reading. Verification of all statements made in this letter is available.

accident histories

Dear Sir;

In reference to my telephone conversation to your office on Friday, January 23rd afternoon, 1970. I will try and explain in detail of my accidents incurred to me.

Statement of Facts: I was working in Mercoal, Alberta coal mine from 1944. In 1946 I had the misfortune of having my leg broken and I spent 1 year in the University Hospital, Edmonton, Alberta and Dr. W. N. Gourlay was in attendance. My leg was broken halfway between my knee and my hip. Also I injured my wrist in this accident. I had steel plates put in my leg as a result of the accident. I was then released from the hospital on crutches for a period of time, going back to the Workman's Compensation Board for periodic check ups, until I was ready for work. I worked periodically.

Due to my leg injury I had to take a lighter job at the same coal mine. Even this lighter job I could not handle. The steel plates in my leg were bothering me to the extent where they had to be removed by another operation. I was hospitalized again for a period of time. Then I was sent home to Mercoal at which time I had periodic check ups with the WCB until I was able to work again.

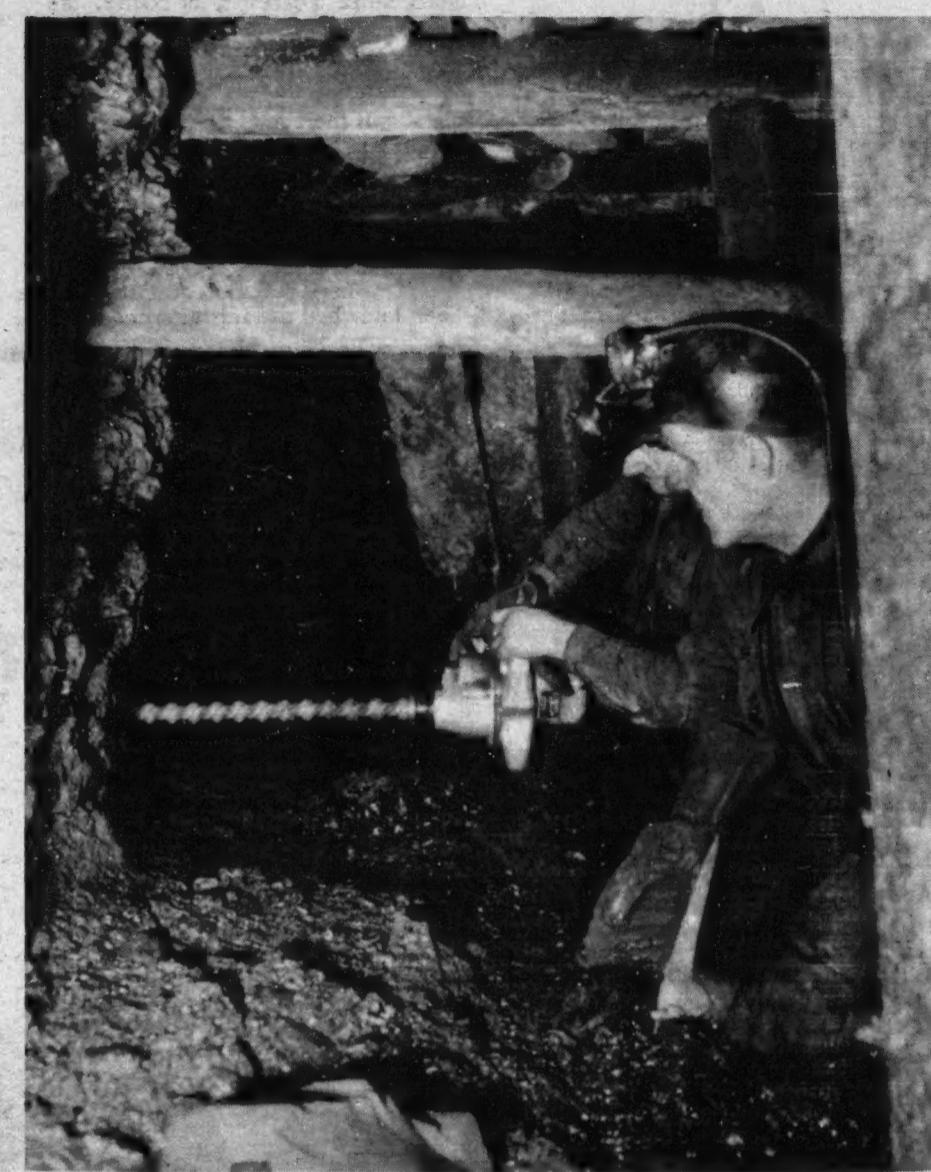
At this time I was given a lighter job and I was given a pension of \$4.40 for my lifetime. I continued to work until the WCB letter dated January 6, 1951, included herein.

Second Accident: On October 6, 1952, at which time I had a most serious accident, my chest was crushed and I had head injuries, left foot broken, left arm injured, right shoulder broken, ruptured testicles, right leg skinned and a collapsed lung. My wife and an Edson Hospital nurse accompanied me in the Baggage Car on the train to Edmonton, Royal Alex Hospital. After getting me

into the Royal Alex Hospital I was in such critical condition my wife had trouble finding a Doctor who would even consider taking my case. Dr. Colin S. Dafoe came to my wife and said I was going to die, and asked her permission to do something that's never been done before. My wife gave Dr. Dafoe written permission to do what he expressed. He did a series of operations, pulling out my chest on pulleys and weights and filling my collapsed lung with alcohol and other liquid to keep it inflated. He stayed beside the bed with his head on the bed in his arms all through the night, the following nights he stayed downstairs in the Doctor's quarters all night and never went home, stayed at the hospital checking my condition. He then called in a special nurse on the day shift and a special nurse on the afternoon shift to stay beside me at all times and a night shift nurse, he could not get one (so he asked my wife if she would stay with me during the nights until he could get a night nurse.) My wife stayed. I pulled through the crisis. Dr. C. S. Dafoe called in other specialists: Dr. Richards to fix my skinned right leg injury, Dr. F. Day to fix my broken foot and another doctor for my head injuries. The WCB sent me to work Sept. 11, 1953. There were times I had loss of memory. I consulted with my Doctor C. S. Dafoe. At this time I asked whether I was fit for work and he stated definitely not. He gave me a slip to give to the WCB that said I wasn't fit for work. I have a letter enclosed herein to the WCB and their reply to my same letter dated June 23, 1953 to WCB stating that I tried to work in the lamp cabin at the mine and I wasn't able to stand it. So I wrote them the enclosed letter asking for more financial assistance. I had to support a wife and two children. The WCB cut down my disability payment to \$93.49 on Sept. 7, 1953 and I still was not fit for work.

inadequate compensation

On March 29, 1954, WCB letter included herein, they pensioned me off for life with \$93.49 per month. Then on May 25, 1955 (WCB letter included herein) the mine manager Mr. Ericson said he was not able to give me a suitable job at that time. In August 13, 1956 I spent confinement in the Mercoal Hospital (WCB letter included herein) with infection where the pin was due to my leg injury of the 1946 accident. I had a cast on my leg. I have a letter enclosed here dated August 13, 1956, from the WCB saying they would not pay for the hospitalization and they did not pay it. Also a tissue copy of the letter Dr. Waugh received



In 1946, a coal face which Mr. Lubchynski was drilling, collapsed breaking his leg.

photo: Provincial Archives

from the WCB August 24, 1956, Mercoal Alberta Hospital. In 1959 the Mercoal coal mine was shut down and the towns people were moving out. The town was left a ghost town then. We moved to Edmonton Sept. 1959 and I asked the WCB to find me an easy job. Mr. Rees couldn't find me an easy job. He came to my home at 4237 - 116 ave. and said he was still looking for an easy job for me and I asked for an increase of more money to live on. These letters are on file at the WCB office. Mr. Rees still couldn't find me work and we were not given any more assistance from the WCB. Any work I did find on my own but was just too difficult for me to handle in my condition. I drove a tractor for a time for Adby Construction and the fumes were too much for my chest. I suffered severe headaches from these fumes. I then drove a truck and I had loss of memory at intervals due to my head injuries of the 1952 accident. I didn't work for awhile then I drove a truck again in 1963 and the gas fumes gave me bad headaches (to this day I still have bad headaches) I haven't worked since, because I was not able to find an easy job. Since this time I have been under the care of many different doctors for my headaches. Due to all my injuries my nerves are bad and I'm using all kinds of drugs. The WCB is not paying for any of these drugs. I went to Dr. S. Tarangle about my headaches and he sent me to the specialist Dr. Toupin in May 29, 1969. I also had Dr. N. Holubitsky, Dr. C. L. Lamont and I am under the care of Dr. Harry Weinlos at the present time. I was in the Misericordia Hospital for a short time from Dec. 21, 1969 and came out Dec. 31, 1969, New Year's Eve and I am going to Dr. H. Weinlos office for check ups. I wrote a letter to WCB November 18, 1969 (copy of my letter and WCB reply letter inclosed herein) asking for the increase that the Legislature had set out and the WCB said in their reply that an increase to my monthly payment was not indicated. They wanted to see me in their office and I went there twice. They told me that

I was supposed to get up to 15% increase and there was nothing I could do about it.

On my leg accident (1946) I was getting \$4.40 per month life pension and they did increase on this pension to \$8.75 per month. More of the details to my accidents can be obtained from the following: Dr. C. S. Dafoe's office and the WCB office and Dr. F. G. Days office. My WCB claim numbers are 325112 -- first accident, and 528016 -- second accident.

Due to all my injuries and low pension that I am receiving my wife had carried the burden of supporting the home all these years and at low wages. Now her health is failing. Hoping you give this your uttermost attention in the near future. I would like all the business letters returned to me at your convenience.

Thanking you kindly,
Yours sincerely
John Lubchynski

(Note: In 1971, the Alberta Government increased pension benefits. Mr. Lubchynski now receives \$123.75 per month.)

bureaucratic deficiencies

The ombudsman, speaking in late August to the assembled officers of WCBs from across the country, stated that very few of the complaints he receives concerning the board are justified. Perhaps he is right. Let us assume that the files of the board are in order, that there have been no mistakes in the calculation of benefits, that all medical reports in the files support the actions of the board.

However, if one examines the structure of the board, one finds that it is almost circular and self-contained.

Industry finances the board through assessments made against it. Three commissioners, appointed by the government, but not responsible to it, control the functioning of the board.

They appoint doctors to examine



In 1952, a coal car crushed Mr. Lubchynski. He was in such critical condition that his wife had difficulty finding a doctor to take his case.

photo: Provincial Archives

cont'd on pg. 9

inadequate

workers who have been injured in the work place. Any appeals made against the board are decided by doctors who are appointed by the board. Since the board need not consider the recommendations of doctors who are not nominated by, or in the employ of the board, there is no avenue open to the worker so he may correct grievances he may have.

It is obvious that the reports made by Dr. Dafoe, the man who saved Mr. Lubchynski's life, were ignored by the board.

Mr. Lubchynski is now 51 years old. He weighs 120 pounds. Since his second accident he has been hospitalized fourteen times.

He has spent hundreds of dollars for prescription drugs. When he has been home from the hospital, his wife has had to nurse him. During these periods the family has been forced to go to welfare.

Last spring, Mrs. Lubchynski made one last appeal to the board. Mr. Jamha told her that the board has no further responsibility in the case.

A once proud worker has been rejected by the system. Society has used his labour, and when he suffered serious injury while providing that labour, he was ignored.

After all, we are a liberal society. We will offer him charity . . .

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The WCB should not be funded directly by industry, since he who pays the piper calls the tune. The province should fund the board directly, and compensate for loss of revenue by imposing an additional tax on industry.
2. The province should encourage the creation of an injured workers association.
3. Doctors should be employed by the board for rehabilitation service only. The report of the worker's personal physician should be taken as final authority in decisions made by the board.



Mr. Lubchynski as a young man in Mercoal, Alberta.

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- 4) typists
- 5) alcoholic revolutionaries

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Abortion

cont'd from page 15

Macchabee's case is, of course, the direct link between the victimization of abortion advocates and the women's movement.

If the courts are successful in convicting these doctors, the gains that the women's movement has made and the goal that it has fought for (of making abortion a matter of personal choice) will in all likelihood be set back many years.

Where defense committees have been launched the initial successes have

been inspiring: from the support given by individuals and groups in the women's movement to the involvement of the entire federal convention of the NDP, to the response of civil libertarians across Canada.

The National Endorsers to date are:

- Grace MacInnis, NDP M. P. (Vancouver-Kingsway)
- Jean Thibault, secretary-general of the CSN (Confederation of National Trade Unions)
- Michel Chartrand, president of the Montreal Central Council of the CSN
- Doris Anderson, editor of Chatelaine
- Laura Sabia, chairwoman of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women
- Pauline Julien, Quebec folksinger

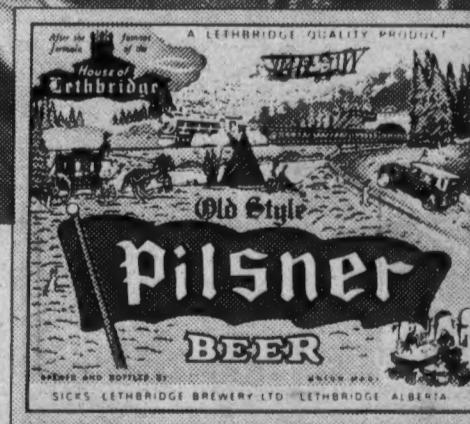
- The Montreal Labour Council
- The Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal the Abortion Laws
- The Humanist Assoc. of Canada
- The League for Socialist Action
- The Young Socialists
- Dr. Augustine Roy, head of Quebec College of Physicians and Surgeons
- Pierre Burton

It is important in this urgent situation that all who oppose the victimization of the doctors help build and support its actions. The most effective way to do this at this time is by attending the public meeting called by the CWC for September 24 the day of Morgentaler's trial in Room 142 of SUB, at 8:00 pm, out of which a defense committee will be formed.

For further information phone Wendy: 433-8998 or Sheila: 439-5361.



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Peter's Folly: The bigg

by Abigail Poot

Peter Lougheed gave one of the finest television performances of his career last Tuesday when he announced that Syncrude will be developing the Athabasca oil sands.

The performance drew rave reviews from the Edmonton Journal. But critical scrutiny of a project that will significantly affect the long term economic development of Alberta is notably absent. Everyone seems agreed that it's a good deal, but for whom?

The deal calls for the construction of a plant to produce 125,000 barrels a day of a refined oil called synthetic crude. The plant will be located at Fort McKay, 30 miles north of Fort McMurray.

Syncrude itself is a conglomerate of four U. S. oil companies: City Services, Imperial (Standard Oil of New Jersey), Atlantic Richfield, and Gulf. Gulf is a minor shareholder holding 10%, the rest hold 30% each.

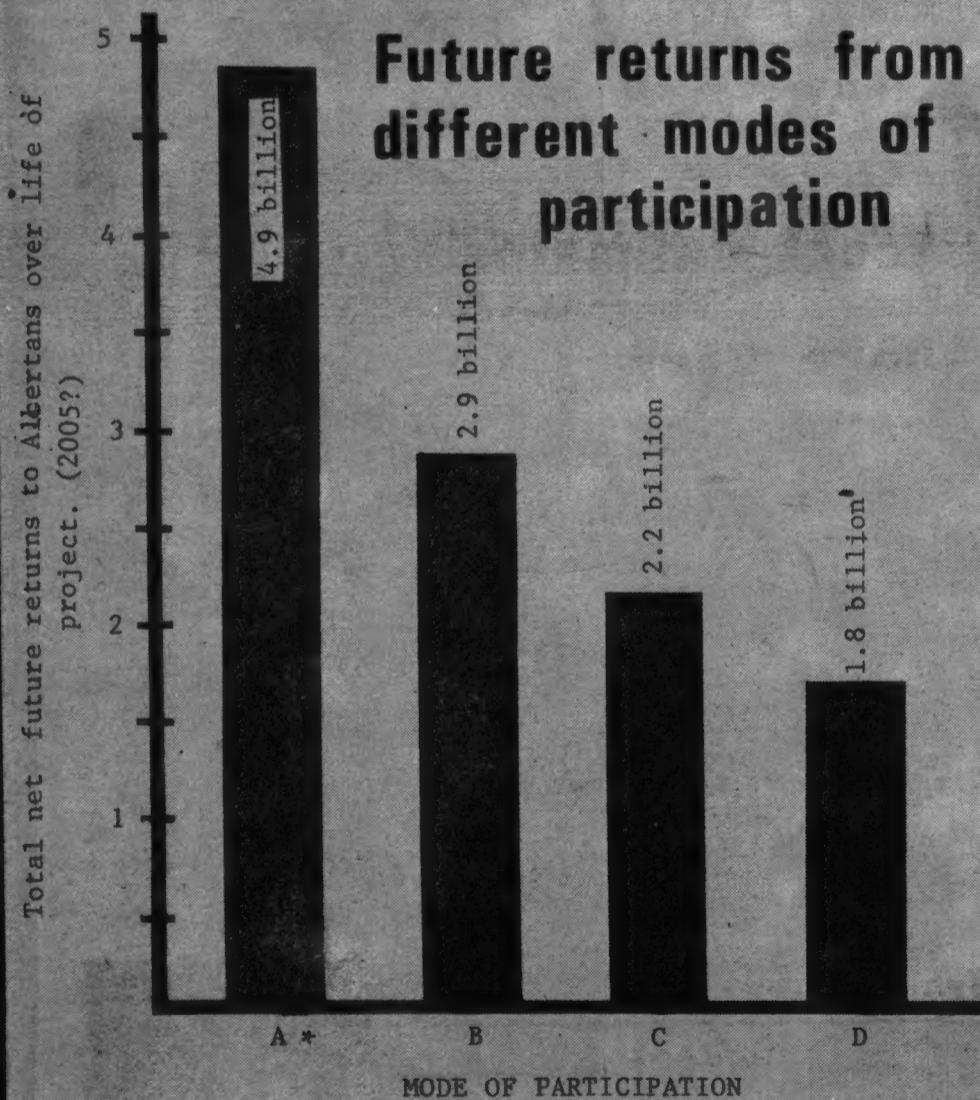
The over-all cost of developing the oil sands will be (according to Lougheed) \$1 billion. This breaks down to \$800 million for the plant with another \$200 million for a power station, a pipeline, and contingencies. The deal calls for the government to pay 50% of the cost of the power station (\$45 million) and 80% of the pipeline (about \$80 million). After production has started the government has the option of purchasing 20% of the investment. Instead of a royalty (presently up to 25% of production value) the government will take 50% of the profits.

But if the maximum royalty of 25% were to be charged on the 125,000 barrels produced every day, Albertans would receive royalties each day the plant operated. At \$5 for a barrel of oil the royalty would come to \$155,000 a day, every day of the year. In one year this adds up to \$57 million. In 25 years it means a total of \$1.4 billion.

Mr. Lougheed says that we must in no way interfere with the pricing practices of the American oil companies, lest we discourage further exploration. What more should we do to encourage them, Mr. Lougheed?

Note--In 1957, the American oil companies earned \$600 million. They spent \$176 million in exploration.

In 1972 they earned \$2.5 billion. They spent \$195 million in exploration. A 400% increase in profits, and a 10% increase in exploration.



MODE A - Royalty, standard rates (25%) on \$5.00 bbl. of synthetic crude at 8% interest compounded annually.

MODE B - Lougheed's one billion received over life of project at 8% interest compounded annually.

MODE C - Lougheed's one billion (50% profit) assuming plant becomes profitable after five years of operation.

MODE D - Lougheed's plan if plant becomes profitable after ten years.

* minimum royalties - Financial Post is predicting twelve dollars a barrel by 1980 in which case royalties would bring in over 9 billion dollars.

Lougheed's estimate of a \$1 billion return appears to compare favourably with the \$1.4 billion. This comparison is deceptive. The Lougheed approach is postulated on profit sharings. But the major profits will come near the end of the 25 year life span of the plant. The royalty payments would be spread throughout the entire 25 years.

If instead of waiting for profits royalties had been exacted, \$4.2 billion would have been received by the people of Alberta during the plant's productive life. If the premier's \$1 billion estimate is spread over the life of the project, the value of the money in a similar fund approach would be \$2.9 billion.

What is more likely is that the first few years of the project (say 5 to 10) will not show a significant profit. Thus the \$1 billion will be spread over 15 or 20 years. Broken down this comes to \$50 million for 20 years or \$67 million for 15.

When these figures are plugged into a compound interest table, the value to the people of Alberta is \$2.3 billion at the 25 years of \$1.8 billion at the end of the 15 year period. Thus the difference between the profit-sharing approach and the royalty approach is a minimum of \$1.3 billion or \$2.4 billion depending on when the plant starts to make a profit.

This assumes that Lougheed's \$1 billion comes off. But he has hedged even that bet. He has stated that the government will not bail out Syncrude if it fails to make a profit.

What this means is that Syncrude could operate the plant on choice oil sands, making an 8% return (guaranteed before profits are shared) on their investment, then write it off (using depreciation), sell the under-priced product to their parent companies and shut

JOB CREATION BY SYNCRUD

Premier Lougheed boasts that 1600 permanent jobs will be created by Syncrude, and that up to 8000 jobs will be created by the multiplier effects of the operation.

The multiplier effect comes with all capital investments. Of more importance, each permanent job with Syncrude will cost \$625,000. This is significant when one remembers that a job in manufacturing costs only \$11,000 to create.

the plant down. The people would be left with nothing but an irreclaimable ditch 200 feet deep.

The volume of oil produced in the first 10 years will be 456 million barrels worth \$2.2 billion at \$5 a barrel. The Alberta people would be left with only that small, unrevealed minimum royalty which comes into effect in the second half of the 10 year period if Syncrude fails to make a profit.

We should look at the Syncrude plant itself. The plant consists of a mining operation, an extraction plant, and a refinery. The Syncrude plant will probably be a larger carbon copy of the Great Canadian Oil Sands (GCOS) plant. The refined product will be a similar high grade desulfurized product but will have a slightly lower gravity. This means a somewhat less valuable

QUESTION

The American oil companies will borrow almost all the money to set up the Syncrude operation. Why can the people of Canada borrow that money, and thereby retain ownership of the resource?

est sell-out in Alberta history

Note re 40 cent export tax:

Alberta crude serves the Chicago market. Every month refineries in the Chicago area bid for oil. This month they bid 40 cents less for Canadian oil than for American crude. They intended to pocket the 40 cents themselves.

Alberta would never have received this 40 cents. The federal government had no choice but to impose the tax to bring the price of Canadian crude up to the American price.

will be or could be borrowed money.

The government will build 50% of the \$90 million power station and add \$80 million for the pipeline. In the end, the Alberta Energy Corporation will buy 20% of the investment, or about \$160 million. Thus, of the \$1 billion investment, the Alberta government will put up almost \$300 million. The oil companies will borrow the rest or probably not have to put up more than a few million of their own money. And this money will be raised on the Canadian money market.

A closer look at the plant reveals a fantastic rise in the estimated cost during the past year. In September 1972, Mr. Spragins, head of Syncrude, said the plant would cost \$400 million with an additional \$100 million for the power stations and \$50 million for a 20 inch pipeline. This comes to a total of \$550 million. Oilweek, in November 1972, agreed with this estimate of \$400 for the plant. Hu Harries, in a submission to the ERCB (Energy Resources Conservation Board), estimates this size of plant would cost about \$500 million. Now the numbers have doubled in less than one year to almost \$1 billion. The rate of inflation for the last year will

be less than 8%, thus leaving in question about \$400 million.

The latest estimated cost of the GCOS plant is \$300 million including the power station, the town site, and many extras. This plant produces 65,000 barrels a day, thus doubling its size (to get 130,000 barrels/day) would lead to a \$600 million investment without taking advantage of reduced costs due to the economics of scale and the technical know-edge which Syncrude has acquired from GCOS.

What do these numbers mean? They mean that the \$300 million that Alberta puts into Syncrude should build a minimum of one-half of the total plant, not just 20%. Clearly the government of Alberta is being taken for a ride.

In September 1972 Spragins estimated that Syncrude would directly employ 1100 men. Now, one year later, he and Lougheed say it will employ 1600 men, an increase of 500 workers when automation everywhere else is reducing most labour requirements. Which estimate is true?

The Syncrude people claim that \$40 million have been spent on research over the past 10 years. Why then were

their estimates so badly off? Either the estimates in September 1972 were sloppy or the numbers were padded in September 1973.

We believe that the Alberta Government should develop the oil sands itself and take ALL profits. The risks are a myth. The 1.5 billion barrels of oil that will be produced over the 25 years will have no exploration costs; oil companies usually say this is the big expense. The recent export tax shows that fantastic sums of money are available for oil. A simple 40 cent/barrel development tax (1 cent/gallon) would produce \$300 million a year to develop the oil sands. By any realistic estimate, this money would add an oil sand plant the size of Syncrude every two to three years, plus leave money for the search for more conventional oil and for high employment petro-chemical complexes.

We, the people of Alberta, must control the tar sands in order to control the development of Alberta.

But with this deal the Lougheed government will effectively hand the economy into the hands of four American oil companies. We have entered the Syncrude era.

product. Its value, like the GCOS product, lies in the fact that a simple distillation will separate the product into specific usable products such as gasoline, naptha, kerosene (jet and diesel fuel) and home heating fuel. The synthetic crude can be separated into these very valuable products at a cost of only a few cents, thus it should demand a premium price at refineries.

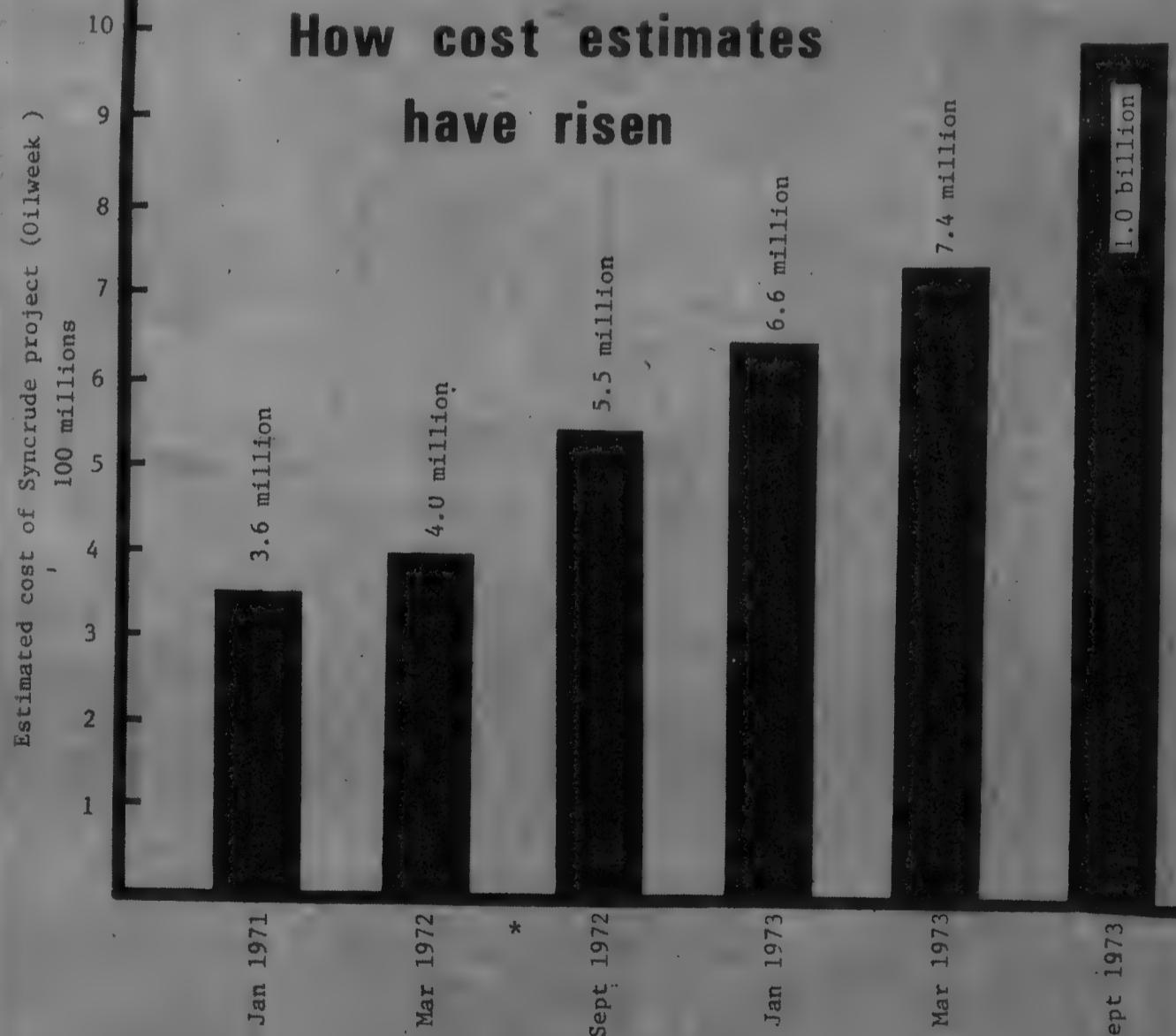
Like GCOS, the Syncrude consortium will demand that the oil be available to their parents to the south. This will give them a means of removing a valuable refined product under the guise of calling it a crude oil.

The financing of the plant is also interesting. The \$800 million for the plant plus the \$200 million for the pipeline, power station, and contingencies will be largely borrowed and government money. The Syncrude group of companies are guaranteed 8% return on 75% of the investment before profits are declared. This means that for the \$1 billion investment, \$750 million

QUESTION

Great Canadian Oil Sands has incurred losses each year while its effective owner, Sun Oil of the United States, has been enjoying record profits.

Does GCOS sell to its parent company at artificially low prices? Does it transfer profits south of the border? Can we assume that Syncrude will operate in a different way? Will 50% of profits be 50% of zero?



* Note: This is the point at which Alberta government began to negotiate participation.

Oil workers negotiate for refinery

In June Imperial Oil Limited (Standard Oil of New Jersey) decided to replace its outdated crude oil refineries in Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, and Edmonton with one new super oil refinery in Edmonton.

The new plant, four times the size of the present Edmonton operation, will cause the eventual loss of over 600 jobs.

Since that announcement, the workers at the Calgary refinery have been negotiating with Imperial Oil to purchase their plant. Recently the Calgary workers showed their seriousness by forming into the Calgary Refining Corporation. Their problem now is to raise enough capital for the purchase before the mid-1974 shutdown date for the plant.

According to Neil Reimer, of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers local in Edmonton, Calgary Refining intends to be a limited company and to raise capital and backing from independent marketers who would sell and distribute Calgary Refining's finished product. Management and the Board of Directors would be elected by the workers in the plant.

Reimer personally feels that a worker-controlled, independent business is feasible, and cited the example of the Regina Crude Co-op, which in its first two years of operation made more profit than expected, enough to pay off the new equipment and the refinery. This was achieved even while the larger Corporations were trying to squeeze them out by continually underselling the Co-op.

This is the main problem the Calgary workers will face if they purchase the refinery: competition by the large corporations who would then drop their prices lower than Calgary Refining could. But Mr. Reimer feels that this type of problem could be curtailed if



the government guarantees a steady selling price.

Calgary Refining is still looking into the cost of new additions to the plant, new pollution controls, and the cost of further plant expansion. Imperial Oil has shown great interest in Calgary Refining's inquiries, but they haven't received a solid offer yet. If the workers do achieve success this would be an industrial first in Alberta and a great boon to the union movement.

Doctors fund drug companies

NEW YORK (CUP - LNS) -- At the convention of the American Medical Association (AMA) held in New York in late June, it was revealed that the AMA has invested almost \$10 million of its retirement fund in major drug companies. Among the companies are Upjohn Co., \$1.3 million; Eli Lilly and Co., \$1.1 million; and Pfizer Inc., \$910,000.

Dr. James Sammons, an AMA trustee and member of the Retirement Fund Committee, denied that the AMA's investments constitute a conflict of interest. Speaking on behalf of the committee, he said, "We not only considered it (the potential conflict of interest) but the Judicial Council of the AMA (the AMA's "ethics committee") considered it and said it is not, since we have no control over the companies."

But the companies apparently have control over the AMA. At a Senate hearing in February, three doctors from the AMA's own Council on Drugs (now defunct), accused the Association of being "a captive and beholden to the pharmaceutical industry." The statement referred to the \$8.6 million -- 26% of the total income -- that the AMA received last year from drug companies for the advertising space in its journals.

At the Senate hearing, the three charged that the AMA had first delayed publication of a new guide on prescribing drugs (the AMA Drug Evaluations), and then revised it out of usefulness. The guide was supposed to be a complete, factual, and unbiased guide for doctors, drawing on the experience of over 300 experts. The prescription guide now used by most doctors, the Physicians Desk Reference, is published by the drug companies themselves.

At issue in the AMA reference book was the use of the comment "not recommended" in the evaluation of many of the drugs. The drug companies and some AMA board members pushed to

have the "not recommended" eliminated. The Council on Drugs rejected this proposal, offering to compromise by explaining in each case why the drug was not recommended. This solution was in turn rejected by the AMA, the solution was eventually published without the negative evaluations, and the Council on Drugs was abolished.

Dr. John Adriani, head of the Drug Council from 1968 through 1970, testified about the handbook at the Senate hearing. He said the board of the AMA had "no choice but to appease the pharmaceutical industry," by silencing the Council. Since the only alternative would be to sacrifice ad revenues, the AMA abolished the Council on Drugs in what it called an "economy measure."



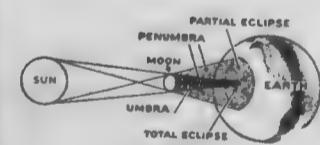
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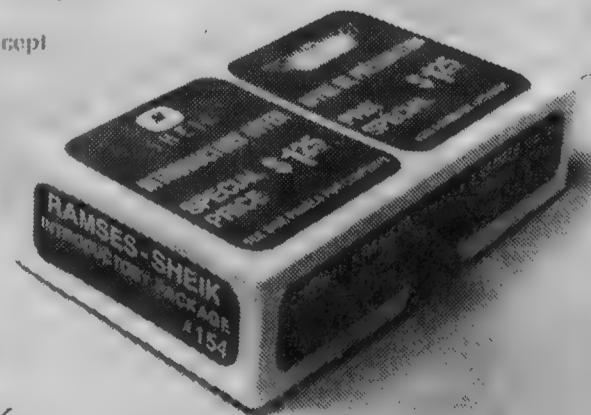
There's no faultless method of contraception. Not because some of the methods aren't perfect. But because most people aren't.

With our products, you as a man accept a large share of the responsibility for your family planning. Not because you have to, but because you want to. And perhaps that's part of what being a man is all about.

the man's way

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French workers take over watch factory

BESANCON, France (LNS) -- "It can be done -- We are producing and selling. (signed) The Workers" read a banner that hung on the fence at the entrance to the Lip watch factory until August 14.

For two months, the 1320 workers here had occupied the factory after they learned that the company had planned to "restructure", cut back on production and fire between 250 - 350 workers.

The occupation had drawn wide support from other workers all over France. There were rallies and messages of solidarity.

"Do not send us money," said the workers. Buy our watches. That way your support will also be political."

Finally after two months of occupation, the government moved in. As Business Week puts it, "To many businessmen, both local and foreign, what has happened at the Lip watch factory is just a curtain raiser for the rapidly growing encroachment of labour into the traditional realms of management."

Thirty bus loads of three thousand national policemen (who are used to quell riots) moved in at 6 am on August 14 and evicted the 50 people who were on guard that night. The choice of that date was no accident. Most of the working population in France has a month long vacation from the end of July to the end of August.

solidarity

But even so, 10,000 people demonstrated outside the Lip plant after the eviction. Municipal employees and transportation workers and other workers in Besancon, a city of 140,000, declared strikes in sympathy with the Lip workers. Trains stopped running at important stations for an hour as railway workers struck in solidarity in other parts of France. Technicians and journalists at the state-owned radio and television stations struck for one day on August 23.

And vacation or no, thousands of people gathered in Paris August 16 to support the Lip people. Charles Pia-

get, the CFDT union shop steward at Lip, told the crowd that the eviction was not decisive. "The police only occupy the walls. They cannot make the factory go. We -- the workers -- are the real factory."

re-structuring

The Lip Company is a subsidiary of Ebauches, S.A., a Swiss multinational corporation which also owns the Longines Company. Last April Ebauches announced plans for the "restructuring" and the lay offs to make it more profitable.

Demanding that there be no layoffs or closing out of sections of the plant, the workers distributed leaflets at the entrances to the city explaining their position to other Besanconians. April 26, nearly the whole plant demonstrated outside the prefecture (city hall). Five thousand people attended a rally May 10 in Besancon in support of the workers.

Then on June 12, the administrators of the factory announced that the company was applying for bankruptcy and the workers would receive neither their salaries nor their vacation pay.

With that announcement, workers held two managers of the factory in their office while they searched their offices to find out more about the company's plans. Going through the files they found plans to layoff nearly half of the Lip workforce starting June 15 and ending in August. They also discovered documents talking about the company's plans to put aside 5 million francs (\$1.2 million) to finance the firing of the workers as well as another 2 million francs (\$500,000) for "social disturbances" (foreseeable if this plan is put into effect). Another document revealed plans for a wage freeze and another outlined methods of police surveillance of union militants at the factory.

Later that night, several hundred police moved in and released the two managers.

occupation

The next day, the Lip workers voted for an unlimited occupation of the factory "to safeguard our tools".

They demanded guaranteed jobs, continued payment of wages and staggering of vacations. (They saw that if they were all to take vacations at the same time, the company might try to lock them out.)

The workers then took over a store of 65,000 finished watches worth \$2.5 million and hid them somewhere in Besancon. "These watches are being kept as our guarantee of employment," one worker told a reporter.

In the factory itself, the atmosphere was relaxed. Gone was the electric device which set the speed that the watches were to be produced. Instead, the workers on the line decided how many watches they could produce and worked at that speed. Lunch of sandwiches, fruit and drinks were provided at a very small fee.

Everyday at 2 pm, everyone stopped working in order to go to a general assembly to discuss how things were going. The workers had divided themselves into six commissions to carry on all the work that needed to take place.

"There are people who work during the day and also take part in the night guard or the weekend guard," one worker told a journalist. "Last Saturday, I stayed in the factory about 15 hours. That doesn't keep me from coming back today. You don't only stay in the shops. There are discussions, there are meetings. You have to stay on the top of things."

struggle against capitalism

The company accused the workers of theft and threatened to prosecute anyone buying a Lip watch for receiving stolen goods. The workers responded in a statement saying, "Nothing we are doing can be considered illegal. These watches are the fruit of our work. Eliminating the middleman, they sold over 60,000 watches at 40% discounts during the time of the occupation and were able to pay themselves salaries."

Yet when the workers received an order for 30,000 watches from a Kuwait businessman, they refused, even though it would have brought in about \$75,000. "We are not watch merchants and our

aim is not to deal with businessmen who would retail our watches at a profit."

The Besancon Tribunal of Commerce ruled July 13 on the company's application for bankruptcy. It declared the liquidation of the company, appointed a public trustee to take an inventory and authorized continued operation of the plant until December 31, 1973. When the workers still kept to their demands, the Besancon court ordered production to end.

alternatives

Not being able to take the factory by force because of the massive support for the Lip workers, Minister of Industrial and Scientific Development, Jean Charbonnel, presented a number of plans which would have divided the factory into three separate companies -- watchmaking, machine tools and armaments. This would still have meant laying off between 200 and 300 people. This too, of course, the workers rejected.

The government also suggested that the workers become shareholders of the company. "We're not going to fall into that trap..." said a statement by the CFDT. "We would soon be stuck in the contradictions of the capitalist system and could easily be strangled in the economic arena."

"We are struggling against capitalism," said another statement. "We don't want to become capitalists."

Finally on August 10, the court ordered the workers to leave the factory. They refused to do so. They also refused to meet a mediator. August 14 the riot police came in.

Production of the watches continues, however, in the gym of a local school in Besancon. Every worker took his toolkit with him.

The workers say they intend to continue their "wildcat" watchmaking from outside the factory and continue selling watches.

Questioned about possible legal action that might be taken against them, one worker said, "All that was done by 1000 people. It is no use hiring other workers and taking legal proceedings against us. Lip can't function without us."

(PART 1)

Crisis and General Info

Advice, Information and Direction (AID); 24-hour phone, central advice and referral for Edmonton 429-6227 10006 - 107th Street

Salvation Army Suicide Prevention 422-2727

Help (8:30 am to 4:30 pm) (For downtown area assistance in coping) 6th floor, CN Tower 425-5976

City of Edmonton Info Desk (8:30-4:30) City Hall 425-3131

Alexander Ross Society Help and info for War Resisters 434-3802

Debtors Assistance Board 102A Avenue and 97th Street 423-7861

The Demosthenes Club Help for stutterers Apt. 11 11217-124 Street 455-8136

Student Help Room 250 SUB 432-4358

Pregnancy - Family Planning

Birthright (9 to 11 am, 7 to 9 pm) 9947 - 104th Street 423-2852; 488-1285

Help and stuff

(PART 2 LAST WEEK AND NEXT WEEK)

Edmonton Birth Control and Abortion Referral Service 11812 - 95th Street Susan 439-3689 (anytime); Lea 489-1793 (after 6 pm); Betsy 433-0744 (after 6 pm); Terry 466-5305

MOVE (association to assist unwed mothers) 9917 - 116th Street (9 to 4) 482-4313

Threshold (group home for unwed moms) 9918 - 112th Street 488-9198

Planned Parenthood Association PO Box 4022 433-8220

University Health Service 439-4991

Dope and Alcohol

Project Recovery (emergency situations) 11208 - 100th Avenue 488-1018; 488-1559

Methadone Clinic 10979 - 102nd Street 425-1381

Edmonton Drug Treatment Centre 9911 - 109th Street 423-1817

Alcoholics Anonymous 422-2764

Point 3 Project (in-patient; out-patient treatment and counselling for drugs and alcohol) #607 10339-124th Street (office) 10029 - 116th Street (Unit #1) 488-3003; 488-8388

Hostels

Single Men's Hostel (8:30 pm to 4:30 pm) All single men over 18. 10014 - 105A Avenue 423-3402

Women's Overnight Shelter 10218 - 108th Street 424-5768

Chimo Youth Retreat Centre (14 to 18 yr. olds with home probs) 11302 - 100th Avenue 482-5047

Bissel Men's Centre 9560 - 103A Avenue 424-1728

Y. W. C. A. 10032 - 103rd Street 422-8176

Y. M. C. A. 10080 - 102A Avenue 424-8047

Community Action - Social Development

Action Group of the Disabled 10006 - 107th Street 435-1790

Alberta Federation of Labour 454-6307

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association 10006 - 107th Street 429-1608

Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group 10006 - 107th Street 423-1136

Save Tomorrow -- Oppose Pollution PO Box 1633 434-3302

Edmonton Social Planning Council 10006 - 107th Street 424-0331

Humans on Welfare 9767 - Jasper Avenue 424-7924

Pensioners Concerned PO Box 5882, Station "L"

Boyle Street Community Services Co-op 10348 - 96th Street 424-4106

West 10 12225 - 105th Avenue 482-6511

Area 12 Action Group 9758 - 88th Avenue 439 - 3669

Area 13 Co-ordinating Council 6226 Fulton Road 466-1144

North East Edmonton Rate Payer's Association 476-1207

Student News

Students' rights will be discussed tonight

Campus police entered the U of A Student Union Building (SUB) July 5 and forced the removal of student literature tables.

The police told the Young Socialists to remove their table or face the city police and a charge of trespassing, despite the fact that Young Socialists are a registered student club.

The police were acting on the instruction of the Students' Council executive, which was implementing a policy declaring literature tables a fire hazard. (Somehow literature tables would not be a fire hazard on Fridays, provided a fee was paid.)

Under pressure from numerous students and campus clubs Students' Council decided on July 30 to allow literature tables at least until a committee could study and report on the situation. The committee was to report by September 30.

Tonight (Monday, September 24) at 7 p. m. Students' Council will meet to extend that deadline and to elect four students-at-large to that committee. A student councillor will also be elected to the committee and will join three councillors already on the committee: Wayne Madden (Education); Jim Talbot (Science); and Joe McGhie (Arts).

Five people applied for the four student-at-large positions and were reviewed by Council's Administrative Board. The Board decided on Thursday (September 21) to recommend the appointment of these four: Charlotte MacDonald of the Committee to Defend Student Rights; Wendy Merkeley of the U of A Committee on Abortion Law Repeal; Sherri Gould; and Alex Taylor.

The applicant not recommended to

Council by the Board is Henry Malta of the Young Socialists, the group originally victimized by the "fire hazard policy."

The groups represented by applicants MacDonald and Merkeley hold that all student clubs and political organizations have the right to set up literature tables and to petition in SUB without Council restrictions. They are firmly opposed to forcing these groups to use the small booths that have been built in SUB.

They have received support from the Progressive Conservative Youth Association, the Women's Program Centre, STOP (Save Tomorrow - Oppose Pollution), the Kraft Boycott Committee, and numerous other local organizations.

The actions of Students' Council have been condemned by five members of the Central Committee of the National Union of Students (NUS) and students' councils at Vancouver City College, University of Toronto, York University, Brock University, and the University of British Columbia.

Tonight's Council meeting will be in the Council Chambers, University Hall.

At least one Council member seems eager to divert the issue. Gary Croxton stated to Gateway that the flea market is the central issue in building policy. But the committee to review building policy was established by a motion at the Council meeting of July 30. The motion very clearly dealt with the rights of student clubs and political organizations.

The fifty students who attended that meeting and the student groups who made representation to it were clearly concerned about those rights; the flea market was not a problem, let alone the central issue.

U of A students meet to defend their rights

The student organization that has led the fight against the student council ban on literature tables will be holding a public meeting in room 280 of SUB at 12:30 p. m. on Tuesday, October 2.

The Committee to Defend Student Rights asks all interested students to attend and participate.

The U of A Students' Council is not the only organization to threaten the rights of students to organize and expand their political views. At the U of A the General Faculty Council heard a restrictive "Report on Law and Order" this spring. The Governing Council at the University of Toronto

approved a new "Code of Behaviour". Both codes seriously limit freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. The University of British Columbia administration is also moving to ban literature tables.

Student Councils across Canada have condemned the U of A Student Council for siding with and legitimizing these attacks on student rights by their actions. UBC student president Brian Loomes called it "a flagrant disregard of everything the student movement has ever stood for."

For more information on the Committee to Defend Student Rights contact Charlotte MacDonald at 436-0604.

University merger

MONTREAL (CUP) -- The thing to do at Loyola College and Sir George Williams University this year is merge.

Loyola and Sir George decided to merge last spring to prevent a closing of Loyola and to cut administrative costs. The two institutions are located several miles from each other in Montreal.

The student councils at the two institutions are now meeting to negotiate a combined students' union. Sir George student council president Davik Saskin says, "We are presenting a united front on everything. Of course, there are internal technical difficulties still to be overcome."

Loyola student council co-president Marc Tigh says one difficulty is that Sir George's student union is legally responsible to the Sir George board of governors. Loyola's student union is an independent legal entity.

Nursing seminars

A month-long series of seminars designed to provide special training for nurses employed in doctors' offices will be held at Grant MacEwan Community College, beginning October 1.

The seminars will be held Monday evenings at 8:00 to 10:00 pm at the college's Jasper Place Campus. A final session will take place Saturday, October 27 from 9:00 am to 2:00 pm.

The first seminar will deal with alcohol and drug abuse. It will be presented by Mrs. Mary Bahrey, of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission.

Monday, October 8, Mr. Garry Wood, director of Advice, Information and Direction Services, will lead the seminar devoted to a discussion of community resources.

Monday, October 15, the seminar under the direction of Dr. T. A. Kasper, of Pathology Associates, will be devoted to a study of laboratory procedures.

Monday, October 22, Mr. Herb Dixon, of the Charles Cammell Hospital, will direct discussion of drug interaction and toxicity.

Saturday, October 27, the final session will be a communications workshop dealing with nurse, doctor, patient relationships and professional ethics. Mr. Bert Giles and Mrs. Jennie Wilting, of Grant MacEwan Community College will present this session, where a luncheon will be served.

The fee for the entire course is \$10.00. Nurses interested in attending may register or obtain further information by writing the Continuing Education Division, Grant MacEwan Community College, Box 1796, Edmonton, or by phoning 484-7791.



Morgentaler support committee being organized

So much publicity was given to the recent liberalization of abortion laws that many Albertans assume that the battle has been won.

Were this the case there would be no need for the public rally scheduled for 8 p.m. this evening (Monday, September 24) in room 142 of the Students' Union Building at the U of A.

But on this same day Dr. Henry Morgentaler, a Montreal physician and outspoken advocate of abortion as a woman's right, goes to trial and faces possible life imprisonment.

Morgentaler faces 13 charges of conspiring to perform, and of performing, "illegal" abortions. He does not deny

that he has performed abortions.

"I wish to make public that I have been doing abortions in my clinic in Montreal for the past few years and I am proud of having helped a few thousand women to obtain safe medical operations.

"I am convinced that by doing so I have saved many from death and many others from injury, disease and tremendous anguish.

"I am more firmly convinced than ever that the law under which I am now being tried is unjust, cruel and dangerous to women, and unnecessarily restrictive."

Dozens of committees are being

formed across Canada to support Morgentaler's contention that the laws are unjust and dangerous by demanding that the charges against Morgentaler and his colleague, Dr. Yvan Macchabee, be dropped.

Tonight's public rally is to build local support for this demand, "drop the charges," to establish an Edmonton defense committee, and to provide people with information on the fight for the right to abortion.

The meeting has been called by the Edmonton chapter of the Canadian Women's Coalition for Repeal of the Abortion Laws (CWC) who ask that the

defense committee be "non-exclusionist, action oriented and based on the single issue of preventing the victimization of Morgentaler and Macchabee."

The CWC has described the situation as crucial. "The government is using the situation to attempt to roll back the gains of women for the right to abortion in line with Justice Minister Otto Lang's cutbacks in the number of abortions being performed."

"If the courts are successful in convicting these doctors the gains that women's movements have made and the goal that it has fought for will in all likelihood be set back many years," say local CWC workers.

Morgentaler faces 13 charges ... under liberalized abortion laws

In 1967 Dr. Henry Morgentaler presented a brief to the federal government urging that "abortion on request be available in the first three months of pregnancy."

This was the first time that Morgentaler publicly confronted Canada's anti-abortion law. Since then, growing numbers of women have demanded repeal of the present restrictive abortion law. Dr. Morgentaler has emerged in the forefront of this repeal movement. His increasingly vocal campaign to win women the right to safe, legal abortion has made him a well-known figure in Canada. Faced with the growing publicity he was attracting for his out-spoken views, the Quebec government decided to act.

On June 1, 1970 Dr. Morgentaler was arrested on two charges of conspiring to perform and of performing abortions. His case has been lengthy, with several appeals to the Supreme Court. Faced with these delays in convicting Morgentaler, the police laid new charges early this year. He was charged with performing an abortion on a woman who was forced by police to appear in court to testify against him. She stated she had suffered no pain during her abortion, and that she had no regrets about it. She declared that every woman should have the right to choose safe, legal abortion.

On March 16, 1973 at the second cross-country conference of the Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal the Abortion Laws, Dr. Morgentaler publicly announced the existence of his abortion clinic.

"... I wish to make public that I have been doing abortions in my clinic

in Montreal for the past few years and I am proud of having helped a few thousand women to obtain safe medical operations. I am convinced that by doing so, I have saved many from death and many others from injury, disease and tremendous anguish. I am more firmly convinced than ever that the law under which I am now being tried is unjust, cruel and dangerous to women, and unnecessarily restrictive..."

Dr. Morgentaler performed 5,000 abortions without a single death or serious complication. The operations were done competently, under the best, most modern, and safest medical conditions. To perform the abortion Dr. Morgentaler used the Vacuum Suction Technique which is the safest, having the lowest complication rate. Using this technique there is no necessity for hospitalization, the average length of the procedure is only one hour. There is very little blood loss and no damage to tissues; recovery is immediate. Virtually needed hospital beds aren't taken up and there is an overall reduction in cost (compared to hospital abortions) to the taxpayer.

Dr. Morgentaler believes all women who wish to obtain an abortion should be able to have one regardless of the amount of money the woman has. In his out-patient clinic Morgentaler made the fees reasonable and adjustable downward even to zero, so that no one would be denied the service because of inability to pay.

In a letter dated March 27, 1973, to Quebec Social Affairs Minister Claude Castonguay, Dr. Morgentaler demanded that the provincial government authorize his clinic to perform legal abortions.

The clinic would grant an abortion to any woman who wanted one.

On CTV's W5 program a film was shown on which Dr. Morgentaler performed an abortion at his clinic. As part of the escalating campaign to silence this outspoken opponent of Canada's oppressive abortion laws, the film was seized by police. Justice Minister Jerome Choquette promised new charges would be laid on the basis of this latest evidence.

On August 4, 1973, Dr. Yvan Macchabee was arrested on charges of performing illegal abortions. Dr. Macchabee is a close friend and colleague of Dr. Morgentaler. Macchabee appeared on the W5 program in which Morgentaler performed the abortion. Macchabee had opened his abortion clinic only five days before it was raided and he was arrested. Dr. Macchabee is an outspoken defendant of a woman's right to choose on the question of abortion. He signed the "accomplice" petition which is being circulated by the Front Commun pour l'Abrogation des Lois sur l'Avortement (Common Front to Repeal the Abortion Laws) in Quebec. Over 200 people in

Quebec signed this petition which was a public declaration of having assisted someone in obtaining an illegal abortion.

On August 15, police arrested Dr. Morgentaler and 15 others including the staff member of his abortion clinic, women there to obtain abortions and friends who accompanied them. Four new charges were brought against him, under the abortion section of the Criminal Code.

These charges were brought under a preferred indictment, a procedure by which the case goes directly to trial without a preliminary hearing. Dr. Morgentaler was not released from custody until two days after his arrest -- and then only under exceptionally restrictive conditions. He may not speak to the media about his case or "his cause," nor may he leave Montreal.

Shortly after his release pending trial, Dr. Morgentaler was again arrested on August 30. Six new charges were laid against him. These charges result from his August 15 arrest. There are now 13 charges against Dr. Morgentaler, all under the abortion provisions of the Criminal Code.

SOCIAL IN CAB

Saturday, Sep. 29 at 8 pm

Featuring:

Great Canadian River Race

\$2.00/person

refreshments served

Support groups demand "drop the charges"

The Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal the Abortion Laws, at its cross-country co-ordinating committee meeting on August 25, 1973 passed a motion to help initiate and build widely supported defense committees around the demand to have the charges against Dr. Morgentaler dropped.

One of the major tasks of the defense committee here in Edmonton would have to be the circulation of educational material about the cases of Morgentaler and Macchabee and forcing the media to respond to develop public awareness of the case by building visible public displays of support and solidarity with the doctors in their defense.

So far the committee has been discussed in terms of being non-exclusionist, action oriented and based around the single issue of preventing the victimization of Morgentaler and Macchabee through raising the demand "Drop the Charges." This demand is seen as being able to unite people with differing views on the question of abortion from supporters of reform of the laws to those who support the concept of "free abortion on demand" as well as those who reasons, such as the civil liberties aspects of the case. This is what is meant by a non-exclusionist and widely supported committee.

Another aspect of Morgentaler and cont'd on page 9

Pound-
maker
needs
help

Where to get POUNDMAKER

The University of Alberta and Area
Most major campus buildings
Validus Aptus, Natural Foods in HUB
Julian Books: 11156 - 80th Avenue

Strathcona
Scona Campus, Grant MacEwan
Community College, 10523 - 84th Avenue
House of Stein, 10750 - 82nd Avenue
General Store, 10801 - 82nd Avenue

Bonnie Doon
Bonnie Doon Shopping Centre
(Information Desk)

Meadowlark
Meadowlark Shopper's Mall

Norwood
Cromdale Campus, Grant MacEwan
Community College, 8020 - 118th Avenue
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology
(N. A. I. T.) through the "Nugget"

Oliver-Glenora
West 10, 12225 - 105th Avenue

City Centre
Assumption Campus, Grant MacEwan
Community College, 10765 - 98th Street
Boyle Street Co-op, 10348 - 96th Street
Bullwinkle's General Store, 10273 - 101st Street
Cartmell Books, 10012 - 101A Avenue
CKUA, 5th Floor of the old AGT Building
(Jasper Avenue and 105th Street)
Edmonton Art Gallery, #2 Sir Winston Churchill
Square
The Hove, 109th Street and Jasper Avenue
Julian Books, 10411 - Jasper Avenue
Julian Books, McCauley Plaza
Keen Kraft Music, 10054 - 109th Street
Mandala, 10114 - 103rd Avenue
Opus 69, 10448 - Jasper Avenue
Punjab's, 10302 - 102nd Street
Y. W. C. A., 10032 - 103rd Street
Erewhon Books, 10340 - 96th Street

NOTE: All libraries in Edmonton receive copies of POUNDMAKER in their periodicals section.

Two blues greats...

...at the HOVEL

Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee to play

Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee will be playing this week, at The HOVEL on Wednesday, September 26.

Who? Teddell Saunders "Sonny" Terry and Walter Brown "Brownie" McGhee. Blues men. Old blues men. Of the type who have been playing back and forth across the United States since the 1940's. Of the type who had blues hits long before most of you reading this were alive enough to know what

blues was.

Sonny Terry was born poor into a farming family in North Carolina. An accident while he was still very young left him blind, so, with little else to do, he turned his attention to the harmonica. Gradually he picked up many of the gospel and work songs he heard around him and, while still a boy, he started to play his harmonica in local



Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee

MONDAY (September 24)

11:30 A.M. HOT OFF THE STREET: Conversation with Bob Townsend of "Project Recovery".

Laurie Coleman
Don McLean

6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR: Gluck: Orchestral music from Orfeo ed Euridice.

Don McLean

7:45 P.M. UNESCO RADIO: Educational changes and their effect on the pattern of life in this century. Tonight's topic: The Community School.

Karl Haas

8:00 P.M. ADVENTURES IN GOOD MUSIC:

A look at the thematic and harmonic resemblance of various trends in music history which point to a common climate of origin.

Dekoven

9:00 P.M. DEKOVEN CONCERT: Baroque music, or "barococo" as Dekoven defines his area of interest.

Dorothy Dahlgren

10:30 P.M. STOUT-HEARTED MEN: Conversations about activities of our national police force.

Holger Petersen

TUESDAY (September 25)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:

Conversations with authors and reviews of their latest literary works.

Dorothy Dahlgren

6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:

Stravinsky: Les Noces; Lully: Le Temple de la Paix suite; Bach: Suite No.4.

Don McLean

7:45 P.M. HANDBALL:

Dreams and schemes of the Edmonton mystic revealed.

Bob Chelnick

9:00 P.M. STUDS TERKEL SHOW:

Bill Johnson, author of Lesbian Nation, in a dialogue concerning Lesbianism and freedom.

Studs Terkels

10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:

Featuring Bob Edwards.

Holger Petersen

WEDNESDAY (September 26)

5:30 P.M. FILM REVIEW:

Critical examination of films.

Stephen Scobie

6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:

Dvorak: Piano Quintet in A; Mozart: Quintet for Viola and String Quartet.

Don McLean

7:45 P.M. MEN AND MOLECULES:

Description of a new chemical test for monitoring progress of pregnancy and checking the well-being of the unborn child.

Stephen Scobie

8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:

Stanislaw Skrowaczewski conducting. Mozart: Adagio and Fugue in c minor; Sinfonia Concertante in E flat; Concert arie: Mentre ti lascio; Symphony No.35.

Holger Petersen

10:30 P.M. ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:

Featuring John McClusky.

Bill Coulter
Andy Smith

THURSDAY (September 27)

6:00 A.M. THE EYECOPENER:

Music, mostly, with news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30 and 8:55.

Tony Dillon-Davis

9:00 A.M. CONCERT AT RTHE:

Music from the classics.

Bob Chelnick

11:30 A.M. FROM THE CENTER:

Talks and discussions recorded at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California.

Sev Sabourin

2:00 P.M. THE RUSH HOUR:

Rock, blues, pop, jazz.

John Rivet

6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:

Haydn: Symphony No.99; Hindemith: Violin Concerto.

Stephen Scobie

11:00 P.M. THE JAZZ SHOW:

Jazz.

Don Gillis
Carl Noack

FRIDAY (September 28)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT THEATRE:

Aspects of theatre.

John Rivet

7:45 P.M. TRANSATLANTIC:

Radio magazine from Britain.

Stephen Scobie

8:00 P.M. PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA:

Eugene Ormandy conducting at Saratoga with the Capitol Hill choral society.

Don Gillis
Carl Noack

9:45 P.M. 25th FRAME:

Review of film and filming.

Bryan Fustakian

10:00 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:

News, views, commentaries and weekly news review.

SATURDAY (September 29)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION: A report from England on 200 innovative approaches to the education of young children.

Jay Smith

9:30 A.M. NEW WORLDS OF SOUND:

Music about music - quotation and collage techniques in new music.

Murray Davis

11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:

The Mikado, part 2.

Holger Petersen

12:15 P.M. MATCH! BLUES:

The blues performer and the blues idiom.

Bill Coulter

1:00 P.M. THE TASTE:

Jazz.

Don McLean

6:45 P.M. SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:

Mussorgsky: Pictures at an Exhibition; Ravel: Tintagel; Stravinsky: Dance of the 7 Veils.

Bryan Fustakian

10:35 P.M. BEAT THE HEAT OF THE NIGHT:

Assorted rock 'til 2:00 a.m.

SUNDAY (September 30)

9:25 A.M. CHILDREN'S STORY TIME:

"Scurvy Head" a fairy story from French Canada collected by Harriet Barbeau and told by Evelyn Ross.

Jay Smith

12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:

Arthur C. Clarke, an eminent science fiction writer with a particular interest in space technology argues in favour of development in the communications field.

Jay Smith

1:00 P.M. SUMMER THEATRE:

MacBird by Barbara Garrison, with Stacy Keach; Impeachment of President Eisenhower by Ferlinghetti.

Jay Smith

9:30 P.M. GOOS AND BOUFFONS:

Humor off-the-record and occasionally the insanities of the original Goons.

Andy Smith

Payment of Fees

"The last day for payment of fees is October 1st. If a student is paying in two installments, the last date for the payment of the first instalment is October 1; the second instalment January 15.

A penalty of \$15 will be charged on any payment made or postmarked after these dates. If payment has not been made by October 15 for First Term fees and January 31 for Second Term fees, registration will be subject to cancellation and the student to exclusion from classes.

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Student paper wins independent board

DOWNSVIEW, ONT. (CUP) -- Student council at York University has handed control of the student newspaper to an independent publishing board. The student council passed a bylaw establishing the board on September 10.

The move followed repeated disputes between council and the staff of the paper, Excalibur. These culminated in a council attempt to fire the Excalibur staff in July. Support from students at York and other universities forced council to back down.

Council then decided to accept an independent publishing board. The staff of Excalibur had repeatedly called for such a board so that it could operate as a politically independent paper. The student body will continue to finance the paper.

The dispute recalled the situation at the University of Alberta in the spring of 1972. At that time the U of A student council refused to recognize the

Gateway editor elected by the staff. The Gateway staff went on strike, demanding an end to interference by council.

When student council refused to negotiate the Gateway staff set up an independent publishing society and started a new paper, Poundmaker. Council continues to finance and have editorial control as publisher over Gateway, and their ratified choice of editor has recruited a new staff.

The publishing board at York will be made up of 11 people: two council members, two Excalibur staffers, three undergraduate students, one grad student, one university support staffer, one faculty member, and one York graduate now working as a professional journalist.

Student newspapers are published independently of council at Simon Fraser University and the University of Toronto. The National Union of Students has strongly endorsed the concept of newspaper autonomy.

SFU pres steps down

BURNABY, B.C. (CUP) -- Ken Strand, administration president of Simon Fraser University during its most turbulent period, has rejected an offer from the Simon Fraser Board of Governors for a renewal of his contract.

"I was never a career university administrator," Strand said. "I want to return to being an economist and a teacher." But Strand's choice may simply be an expedient one.

Strand came to power in July 1968 when the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) censured the university for the "autocratic" control exercised by its Board of Governors and president. The Board asked for the resignation of the president and Strand emerged as acting president for one year after agreeing that he would not be a candidate for permanent president.

The CAUT censure was lifted but campus unrest heightened. Students occupied the university's administration building when Strand's administration refused to deal with the documented discrimination that existed in admission policies.

When Strand fired a number of liberal faculty members students went on strike for two months. In May 1971 the CAUT reinstated the censure, reprimanding Strand for firing the faculty. Strand had somehow become permanent president in the meantime.

Students and former students at Simon Fraser began to work actively for the NDP. When "the socialist hordes" were elected to power in B.C. in August 1972 was predicted that sweeping changes would be made to B.C.'s

Rodweeder recognizes RWDSU

YORKTON, SASK. (CUP) -- Union supporters who occupied the Morris Rodweeder plant here have forced company management to recognize Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union (RWDSU) as the bargaining agent for all employees.

Workers barricaded themselves in the Morris plant Sept. 3 and did not allow management personnel to enter until the agreement was reached and ratified Sept. 5. The agreement also provides that no reprisals be taken against workers who participated in the occupation or in the earlier sit-down strike.

Workers staged a spontaneous sit-down strike August 27 to protest the company's refusal to negotiate with the union and the illegal demolition of a worker.

Morris Rodweeder, which produces farm equipment, has a history of union busting, low wages and poor working conditions. In the past year, the provincial government's Labour Relations Board has convicted the company of unfair labour practices several times.

Housing crisis

...Waterloo

WATERLOO (CUP) -- The problem faced by students searching for off campus housing appears to be of major proportions this academic year at the University of Waterloo.

With the on-campus housing fully occupied, the situation has been aggravated by a general shortage of available housing in the immediate vicinity of the university.

A number of apartment buildings previously open to students are no longer accepting students as tenants and some new apartment buildings will not rent to students.

One apartment building is still renting to students but seems to be doing so with some reluctance. The Hillside apartments, within walking distance of the university is demanding a deposit of the full year's rent at the signing of the lease and charges \$160 for a single bedroom apartment.

Keith Dewar, of the student federation housing office, has hinted that tents may be erected to temporarily relieve the student housing problem. Dewar says housing is still available but it is too far away from the campus for most students. Dewar says much of the housing students are forced to accept is sub-standard.

Over the past few years the student housing situation has become increasingly acute in Ontario. An upcoming meeting of student council representatives will try to deal with the problem.

...Saskatoon

SASKATOON (CUP) -- The University of Saskatchewan Student Union here says that between 200 and 500 students will not be able to find places to live in Saskatoon and another 500 to 1,000 students will be forced to accept sub-standard accommodation.

The student union has met civic officials, media and community groups in an effort to alleviate the student housing situation. The student union has established emergency housing for about 500 students.

Student union president Mel McCorriston says students may not attend university this year because of the housing situation. "I think there are people who will not come to university this year because they came looking for a suitable place to live, couldn't find it, said to hell with it and decided to do something else for the year."

LETTERS PAGE

POUNDMAKER-
a tasteless rag?

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Dear Editor:

I wish to express my disgust at the tastelessness of your sheet. I have tried it fried, boiled, baked, barbecued and a la mode. Every topping I have served with it (whipped cream, chocolate syrup, Worcestershire sauce, melted cheese and garlic butter) has abysmally failed to help your rag please my sensitive palate.

In my opinion, based on years of experience with all kinds of newspapers (tabloids, weeklies, underground, bourgeois dailies) it is the quality of your newsprint which is at fault. Are you perhaps using recycled paper?

I suggest that this problem be rectified immediately. In a city which possesses a large daily as poorly prepared for consumption as the Journal, an alternate paper such as yours can fill a big gap.

Yours truly,
West Gate

Inmates read **POUNDMAKER**

Poundmaker Collective,

On a few occasions I have found myself reading your newspaper. Unfortunately I can not make this a regular habit since I must rely on someone to bring a copy in. Not only do I gain from reading your paper but many other inmates do as well. We find your points of view regarding important issues refreshing. I for one feel that even in such an early stage of life your paper is already an alternate newspaper for Edmonton. We get the Journal here every day and we would like to get your paper on a regular basis as well. So on behalf of myself and my friends I would like to ask you to donate a subscription to the institute in care of the librarian. Your consideration in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

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Peter Meletzki
Inmate, Fort Saskatchewan
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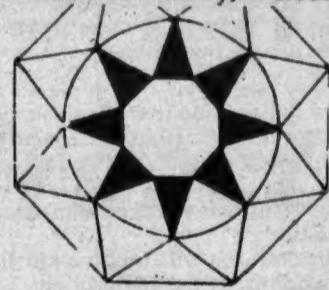
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Swedish election

In recent newscasts on the Swedish election a few misconceptions of what the different parties really stand for have taken place. Misconceptions of the different parties' identities also occur in most Canadian newspapers. For example, reference is made to a socialist coalition or an alliance between the Social Democrats and the Communists.

To explain the essence of this misconception the character of the Swedish political parties should be briefly examined.

In the old Parliament five parties were represented - the Conservative, Liberal, Centre, Social Democratic and the Communist parties. To qualify for seats in the Parliament a party has to obtain at least 4 percent of the total votes or 12 percent of the votes in one riding. Among the parties that did not reach this threshold were the Christian Democrats and the Communist Union - marxist leninist. Neither has had any seats in the Parliament.

The Conservative and Liberal parties are quite similar in terms of their policy. While the Conservatives are generally identified with the interests of the business community, the Liberals draw their strongest support from certain sections of the middle class.

The slight difference in popular bases is reflected in the emphasis the two parties put on different issues.

The Centre Party, which initially drew their major support from farmers, has changed rather significantly during the last decade. The rapid decline of Swedish agriculture in recent years, a result of the Social Democrats' big business philosophy, forced the Centre Party to seek support from other public groups. The increasing discontent with regional economic policies of the Social Democrats provided an opening for the Centre Party. The main difference between the two parties today is that the Centre group places greater emphasis on decentralization of economic activity than the Social Democrats.

The second party that has emerged as a candidate for Social Democratic voters is the Communist Party. By its condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968 the Party showed its independence from Moscow. The pragmatic approach of the Communists to daily problems has restored confidence in the Party among the general public. At the turn of the century and in the beginning of its 41 year period in office the Social Democrats could be regarded as fairly left wing but this is not the case today.

The Social Democrats have applied Keynesian economic theory in an attempt

to administrate big business. Consequently there has been an extreme concentration of economic activity in the large urban centres (Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö, and the west coast). The resulting polarization between smaller centres and big urban agglomerations has increased the pressure on large parts of the population.

Rising inflation, high unemployment, and staggering food prices generated a distrust in the ability of Prime Minister Olof Palme and his colleagues to solve the problems inherent in a capitalistic economy.

The setback for the Social Democrats in this election is only a modest decline considering the inability of the Party to deal with the economic realities.

The popular notion abroad that the Swedish Social Democratic Party is a socialistic party is far removed from reality. Anyone suggesting that Keynesian philosophy is a socialistic compound can only be subject to semantic confusion.

Similarly the talk about the socialist coalition has very little to do with reality - there has not been a coalition between the Communists and Social Democrats. Since the 1970 election the Social Democrats have been a minority government seeking support from either right or left.

It would seem misleading to speak of a socialist coalition when only one of the coalition members could qualify as a socialistic party.

Time Magazine's analysis of the Swedish election (Time, Sept. 24, 1973, "Voting for More or Less Marxism") is nothing but capitalistic propaganda in disguise of a pseudo-objectivity. Sentences like: "... the Social Democrats, together with their communist allies...," "... business has felt almost excluded from running the country...," "Swedes are the highest taxed people in the world..." (taxes are a measure of redistribution; so generally the people will get their money back one way or the other), and "For the long term, he (Olof Palme) promised to move Sweden away from a mixed economy toward more Marxism", are quite indicative of this type of deliberate misleading journalism.

It must be remembered that socialism implies public ownership of the productive forces, and control of the state by the working class.

ED. NOTE: This opinion was submitted by Karl Bohlin, a Master's student in Geography at the U of A.

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Native women struggle for rights

Jenny Margetts was born on the Saddle Lake Indian Reserve. Her mother was an Indian. Her father was an Indian. Jenny Margetts is not an Indian.

What then is an Indian?

According to The Indian Act an "Indian" means a person who is registered as an Indian or is entitled to be registered as one according to The Act. This is the legal definition of an Indian in the eyes of the Federal Government.

The Indian Act not only defines who is an Indian; it also defines who is not.

Section 12 (1) (b) states that an Indian woman who marries a person who is not an Indian is not entitled to be registered. It should be kept in mind that "Indian" in the context of the Act is a legal abstraction. A full-blooded racial Indian, if he is not registered, is not legally an Indian. By the same token a person could theoretically have not a drop of Indian blood in his veins and meet the requirements of the Indian Act.

A man may marry anyone he pleases without jeopardizing his rights under the Act. And his wife may be registered as an Indian.

The Indian Act is explicit about what happens to an Indian woman who marries a non-Indian. The Minister of Indian Affairs upon receiving a report that an Indian woman has married a person who is not an Indian may declare that woman and all or any of her children enfranchised as of the date of her marriage.

"Enfranchisement" is a tricky word, particularly the way it is used in the Indian Act. It sounds good. It implies

that an Indian will no longer suffer any legal disabilities. This is true. But what it also in fact means is that the Indian loses those few privileges that belong to those who are "Indians" -- according to the Act. Simply, it means the loss of treaty rights.

Enfranchisement is a privilege forced upon Indian women if they marry a man who is not an Indian.

Upon marriage, the woman, and any children of her marriage, cease to exist as far as the Indian Act, the Department and the Band are concerned. She is struck from the register and becomes an "unperson". Her rights as an Indian are extinguished.

An Indian man marrying a non-Indian woman suffers no such penalties. He may continue to live on the reserve.

He continues to receive medical benefits.

His children will receive aid for their education from the Department.

He will receive his share of any monies coming to the Band.

These are his rights and marriage does not alter them.

The Bill of Rights states that among the fundamental freedoms existing in Canada without discrimination by reason of, among other things, sex, is that of equality before the law.

Mrs. Jeannette Lavell married a non-Indian. She was promptly struck from the Indian register. All perfectly legal and proper. Mrs. Lavell decided, however, regardless of what the Registrar General of the Department of Indian Affairs stated, she was still an Indian. She appealed the decision of the Registrar to the Courts. The first decision

held that there was no conflict between the Bill of Rights and the Indian Act. Mrs. Lavell appealed again. This time she was lucky.

Mr. Justice Thurlow, of the Federal Court, held that the section enfranchising women infringed the right of an individual Indian woman to equality with other Indians before the law. He went on to say that the consequences of a woman's marriage to a non-Indian were worse than a man's marriage to a non-Indian which offended an Indian woman's rights to equality before the law. The Bill of Rights rendered the involuntary enfranchisement sections inoperative. It was now the federal government's turn to appeal. Which it did.

In August of this year the Supreme Court of Canada ended the match and declared the federal government the winner.

In essence the Supreme Court of Canada has declared if a registered Indian man marries a white woman, his wife and their children are to be regarded as Indians. However, if a registered Indian woman were to marry a full-blooded Indian man who was not registered then their children would not be Indians.

The patent absurdity of this result has led involuntarily enfranchised Indian women to organize to regain their treaty rights. The chief organizer for the struggle for the recognition of native women's rights is Jeannette Lavell.

This last weekend Mrs. Lavell was in Edmonton to meet with the local Native Women's Rights Group headed by



Jenny Margetts. The purpose of the meeting was to define a strategy in the light of the Supreme Court's decision.

The Supreme Court's decision has already been acted upon on the Iroquois 'reserve' at Caughnawaga near Montréal. There native women are being forced to leave their homes by the militant Warrior Society. The impression being fostered by the media is that the majority of those being evicted are whites. This is untrue. Native women, many of whom do not speak English, are being forced into a society of which they are totally ignorant. The irony of the situation is that leading "warrior" is bearded and red-haired.

Another misconception fostered by the media is that Chief Kirby is the "moderate" in this situation. But there is a conflict in Caughnawaga between the elected Band Council and those who prefer the hereditary chiefs. The Warrior Society are supporters of the hereditary chiefs. Regardless of who ultimately runs Caughnawaga, for the women the result will be the same. The struggle is not over expulsions but simply as to who will give the expulsion order. The Federal Government's response to all this has been total indifference.

In fact the government appears to be committed to reducing the number of Native people by any means in its power. The official native organizations with the National Indian Brotherhood in the long run appear to be aiding and abetting in the process. The official organizations intervened in the Lavell appeal to oppose any change in the Indian Act. Even while the appeal was being heard the federal government had commissioned the official Native organizations to re-draft the Indian Act in the event that the decision went against them. It should be understood that the official organizations rely heavily on the government for funding.

The professed basis of official opposition to changes in the Act was that the reserves would be over-run by Indian women and their non-Indian men. The women claim that only a minority wish to return to the reserves. Their aim is to ensure that their rights are observed. They claim that changes in the Act would necessitate that expansion of existing reserves. They further feel that many Bands wish to exclude them from their due share of proceeds of reserve lands leased to white farmers and oil companies.

Faced with the indifference of the government and the hostility of the official Native organizations the Native women are placing their hopes in organized lobbying. They plan to send a letter outlining their situation to every MP. They want a task force set up to determine just what their rights are after the Supreme Court decision. Then they plan to present a submission to the Commons Standing Committee on Indian Affairs. Their only real hope for a way out of the impasse maintained by the Supreme Court lies in a political situation.

A march is planned to mourn the death of the Bill of Rights in early October. A national conference is being planned for early December in Vancouver. The organizers hope to have John Diefenbaker, the author of the Bill of Rights, speak. Diefenbaker has already spoken in opposition to the Supreme Court's decision.

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